

PRICE TWO CENTS

## Interurban Talk

There seems to be a misunderstanding in the minds of some people as to

First: Many people have thought that this subsidy, if voted, will be paid over to the company without value received or in other words that this money would be paid over immediately and some have even suggested that the subsidy would build the road, one statement is about as reasonable as the other.

It any one will take the time to look up the Indiana law on the voting of a subsidy he will find that it is very strict and it looks after the interest of the people to the greatest extent possible, in that not a dollar of this subsidy can be paid over until this interurban railroad is in actual operation.

That again, it is understood that the company is already at work on the necessary preliminaries to build this road. That they do not expect to wait to have this subsidy paid over, for at best none of it could be paid until a year from the first of next May. Present indications are that with a little encouragement in Seymour and Brownstown, and on the right of way that cars will be running before Jan. 1910

Some people have also stated that if one per cent was voted it would take ten years to pay it, mixing it up with a Barret law assessment.

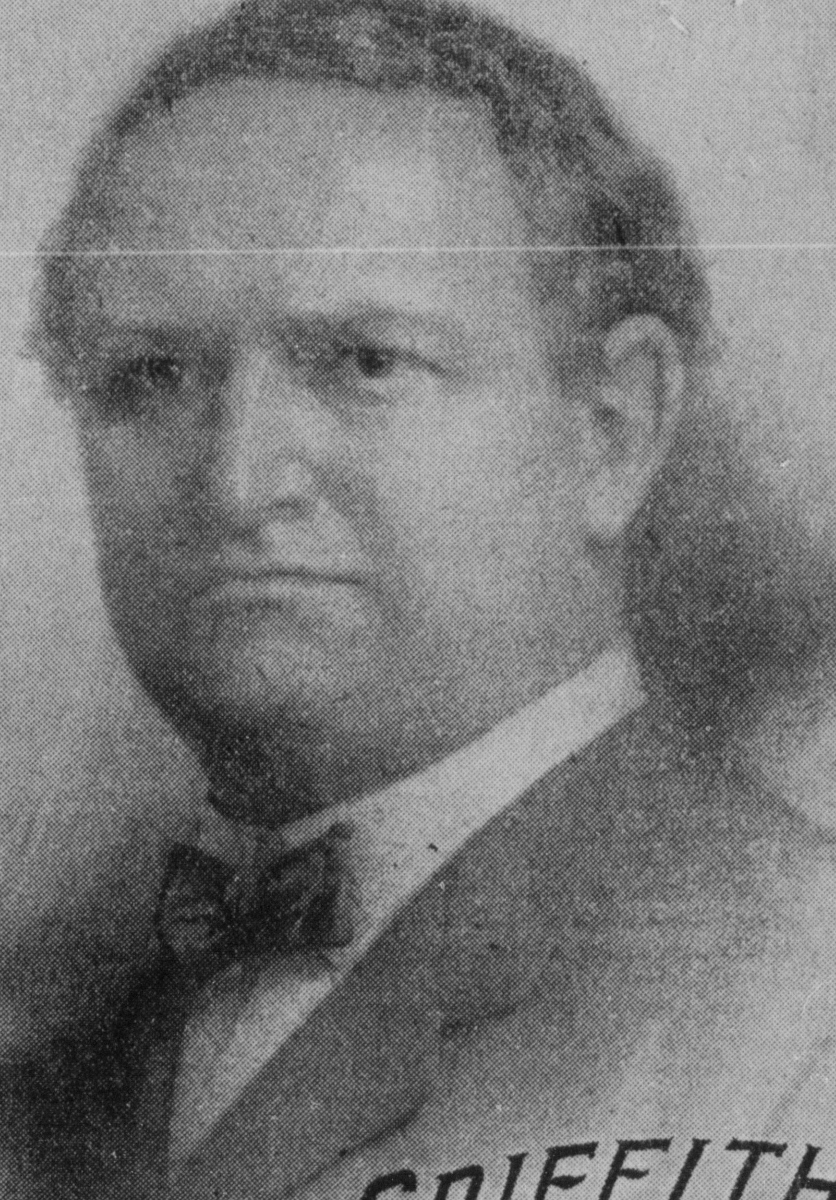
The one per cent is assessed at one time and can be paid in two or more payments.

A. TAYLOR

**Cooking Ware Free.**  
Go to Hunters and look at the fine cooking ware given free with every \$1.00 and \$2.00 cash purchase.

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# Majestic Theatre

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with dark, wavy hair, wearing a suit jacket and a bow tie. The portrait is framed by a decorative border. The name "JOHN GRIFFITH" is printed in a bold, sans-serif font at the bottom of the image.

JOHN GRIFFITH

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THE DRAV JANUARY 5 1966

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, '09.

THE EMINENT ACTOR  
Mr. John O'Connell

# Mr. John Griffith

As Don Caesar, in the Delightful

## Romantic Comedy

## A King's Rival

SPLENDID COMPANY OF PLAYERS  
COMPLETE PICTURESQUE PRODUCTION

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Seat Sale at Miller's.

100



## "TEAM-WORK."

## Doctor Remains Passing of Family

## Gatherings Around Fireplaces.

The busy doctor was taking one of his rare excursions, and spending it upon his favorite luxury—a ball game. When the home team left the field triumphant with a score of 3-2, the doctor's face was full of satisfaction.

"That's the kind of game I like to see," he declared. "None of your soaring geniuses, but good, steady, all-pull-together team work. It's bound to come out ahead in the long run every time. Did it ever strike you that that's where we Americans are in danger of falling nowadays—in good team work?"

"You mean in business?" his companion asked.

"Possibly. Yes, I think there, too, but I didn't mean that. I meant in family life. Two generations ago the family was a unit. The old-time fireplace never has received proper consideration as a social factor. I suppose there were plenty of cranks sixty or seventy years ago—certainly plenty of potential ones—but when there was only one place in the house where we could keep warm for six or eight months of the year, folks had to rub up against each other whether they wanted to or not. The friends of one member of the family were received by all. The family hung together."

"To-day, Tom sets up bachelor apartments down-town, Mary belongs to one 'set' and Ethel to another, and half the time they are about as well acquainted with their own father and mother as with the people who have just moved into the next apartment. I'd call it heathenish if it wasn't a slur upon the heathen. We'd better stop cultivating our brains, and begin cultivating our sense of family duty and privilege if we want to boast of America a hundred years from now."

The doctor was fairly launched upon his hobby. Half of it was mere whimsical invective, yet, as he vanished upon the tide of his own eloquence, the thought persisted. One incident after another came to mind—the brilliant young woman who frankly found her family uninteresting, and so went into "bachelor" apartments with a friend, and lived her life, discontented and unhappy, but never guessing the cause of her unhappiness. The families—so many of them—where the mother does not know by sight half the children's friends; the families where the children exchange scarcely half a dozen words a week with the father. After all, had not the doctor's sharp eyes detected a danger sign?

One cannot leave that last word. To-day, as in all our history, there are families everywhere, in every condition of fortune, who have kept the gift of family friendship, who, in the diverse interests of their lives, have not lost the art of good "team work," but stand by each other unflinchingly through joy and sorrow.

This, notwithstanding the pernicious effects of furnaces and steam-heating.—Youth's Companion.

## ONE OF JAPAN'S WONDERS.

## Enormous Structure Called Thousand

## and Mat Hall in Miyajima.

One of the wonders of Miyajima is an enormous structure called Thousand Mat hall, a name which means that 1,000 of the regulation three by six rice straw mats are required to cover the floor. All rooms in Japan are measured in this way, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly, instead of by feet, so in talking about houses one always says a "six-mat room" or "three-and-a-half mat room," until one begins to think in division of eighteen square feet.

Thousand Mat hall was erected in the sixteenth century out of the wood of a single camphor tree, say the Japanese records, that are always so full of such perfectly wonderful details. If this be so, camphor trees must have grown very large in Japan in the sixteenth century, since the building rests upon 100 or more piles, each a giant tree trunk in itself, besides which the roof is upheld by at least fifty pillars that were fifty forest monarchs once upon a time. Then there is a floor in the structure made of 18,000 square feet of cedar planks a foot and a half wide and five inches thick, so one must needs believe that its builder outmirrored the miracle of the loaves and the fishes if Japan's sober records are to count for anything.

The walls of this ancient hall have doubtless echoed the sounds of many a priestly orgy, since it adjoins the temple and is guarded by a richly wrought seven-story pagoda, enshrining Amida Butsu, but the most glorious thing in its history seems to be the fact that Hideyoshi, "the Napoleon of Japan," used it for a council chamber during his remarkable invasion of Korea. Now it is merely a "show place," standing empty and open and gaunt, overlooking the sea—a roost for sacred pigeons and chattering sparrows.

It was during the China-Japan war that troops first began to be quartered on the island and several regiments for want of better barracks were encamped in this old historical structure. One evening, in half jest, half earnest, a soldier nailed his rice ladle (meshi toru) to one of the pillars, with a prayer that he and his regiment might soon be sent to help conquer (meshi

toru, with a different inflection) the Chinese. His comrades followed his example and since then it has become a custom for every visitor to the hall to buy a rice ladle, and, writing his name and date of his visit upon it, with, of course, "Dai Nippon Banzai!" tack it up somewhere in the vast building. The effect is better imagined than described, and it is, I think, unique beneath the sun.

## Rank on the Stage.

It has been remarked that in nearly all the plays now running on the London stage the characters are either people of rank or persons of the upper middle class in more than easy circumstances. The tragedies or comedies of low life are conspicuous by their absence, or, at any rate, seldom seen beyond the curtain raiser. This is only part of the general tendency, to which we have before now referred, on the part of the average playgoer to resent seeing his or her likes on the stage. If people are to be shown up in the theater they must have titles or they will not be tolerated. The average playgoer actually prefers to go to a place in which the characters, especially the wicked ones, have titles. It is only necessary to refer to a few recent examples. "The Gay Lord Quex" was a success because the chief characters were a marquess and a duchess. "Letty" was actually resented because of Hilda Gunning, who was much too true to life to be acceptable. Had she been Lady Hilda Gunning no one would have objected to her, because then she would have been more or less a person of fantasy, whereas as she was drawn she was far too true to life to be palatable to the majority. The hero may be of humble birth, but the villain must at least be a "bold, bad baronet." It is one of the conventions insisted upon by the playgoer, and playwrights who wish to succeed must bow to the inevitable.—London Globe.

## A Fowl that Won a Battle.

A singular story is told of a gallant cock whose moral influence at a critical moment during the battle of St. Vincent helped to save a British man-of-war from the hands of the enemy. The fowl in question formed part of the live stock of the Marlborough, a vessel which had suffered so severely that her captain was considering the advisability of striking his flag. The ship was entirely dismasted, while the chief officers had been carried below severely wounded, and the crew, without anybody to cheer them up, were beginning to grow sullen under the heavy fire of the enemy to which they were hardly able to respond. At this emergency a shot struck the coop in which the fowls were confined. The only surviving occupant, a cock, finding himself at liberty, fluttered up and perched himself on the stump of the mainmast and surveyed the scene of carnage around him. Then, dapping his wings in defiance, he began to crow vociferously. He was answered by three hearty and exhilarating cheers from the crew, who all had a good laugh and, with spirits thus renewed, continued the action with a vigor that lasted until a turn in the battle rescued them from their tight position.—London Chronicle.

## Chicago's Hobo Problem.

From 30,000 to 60,000 jobless men are thrown into Chicago alone every winter. What does it mean to the public? First, an enormous burden on the public charity. Every winter thousands of old men and cripples and weaklings and hopeless drunks, wrecks of the road, come to the end in hospital, asylum and poorhouse.

Second, the increase of street hold-ups in winter. So long as the hobo army comes in, just so long you may be certain that hundreds of them will turn thug before the winter is over. Their whole outlaw manner of living tends to kill the instincts for order, and most of them have been "rolled" (robbed) so many times in the first week of sprees after reaching town that it doubtless seems natural enough, when driven to it by hunger and cold, to turn about and work the same game.

Third, they swell the city's vice. Hundreds of saloons and dives of all kinds are run to get what money they bring.

## Didn't Get Over It.

They were having the usual family quarrel. As was also usual she could not convince him that she knew where of she argued.

"Didn't I go to school, stupid?" she screamed.

"Yes, dear, you did," he replied calmly. "And you came back stupid."

## Domestic Infelicity.

Mr. Quip—You have a tongue like a viper.

Mrs. Quip—Well, you have ears like a donkey.

Concluding that honors were about even, no further compliments were exchanged.—Galveston News.

## Not Entirely.

Moe Rose—Do you think the automobile is replacing the horse?

Joe Cose—Well, not entirely, anyway. I haven't found automobile in my bologna as yet.—Browning's Magazine.

## Not Quite the Same.

Miss Woody—So Mr. Smart really said he considered me very witty—eh?

Miss Knox—Not exactly; he said he had to laugh every time he met you.

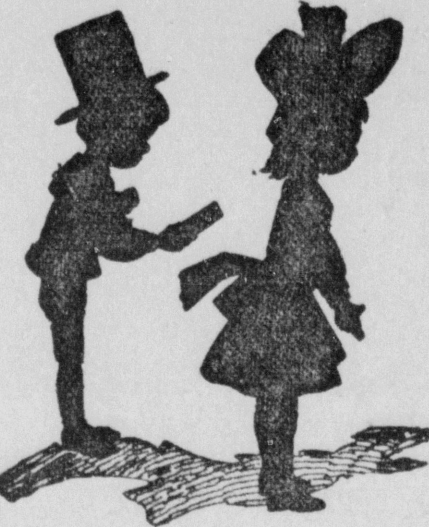
Never show your dislike unless there is a point to be gained thereby.

After a man gives his word he should try to keep it.

## YOUNG FOLKS

## A Paper of Pins.

(An old duet, or dialogue, that can be given by a girl and boy at an evening party, creating much amusement. The piece should be given in appropriate costume.)



## BOY:

(Advancing towards girl, bowing and offering her a paper of pins.)  
"This I will give you a paper of pins, if that's the way our love begins; If you will marry me, me, me, If you will marry me, Miss."

## GIRL:

(Shaking her head vigorously and replying in a sarcastic manner.)  
"I'll not accept your paper of pins, For it's not the way my love begins; And I'll not marry you, you, you, No, I'll not marry you, Sir."

## BOY:

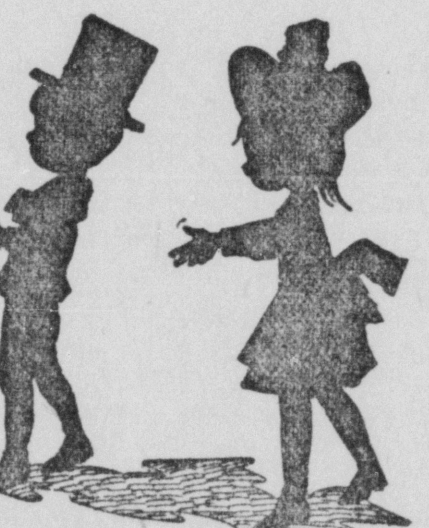
(Taking a key from his pocket, which he offers.)  
"This I will give you the key to my heart That you and I shall never part; If you will marry me, me, me, If you will marry me, Miss."

## GIRL:

(Disdainfully tossing the head and refusing.)  
"I'll not accept the key to your heart That you and I shall never part; For I'll not marry you, you, you, No, I'll not marry you, Sir."

## BOY:

(Taking key from his pocketbook and offering it.)  
"This I will give you the key to my chest So you may have gold at your request; If you will marry me, me, me, If you will marry me, Miss."



## GIRL:

(Running towards boy, smiling, and holding out her hands for the key.)  
"I will accept the key to your chest That I may have gold at my request; And I will marry you, you, you, Yes, I will marry you, Sir."

## BOY:

(Withholding key, and turning on his heel.)  
"Ah, ha, ha! So my money's all! Then I'll not marry you at all; No, I'll not marry you, you, you, I'll not marry you, Miss."  
(Girl holds out hands in supplicating manner, but boy walks off with knowing smile as the curtain falls.)  
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## The Laundryman.

When everything had been played with twice, Bob came to a standstill. "I don't want to be here any longer. I want mother to come," he said.

Grandmother made no answer. She tied the end of her ball of yarn to the top of her rocking chair. She unwound it till it reached across the room, broke it off, and tied the other end to aunt's chair.

"That's a new clothes-line," she said, as she seated herself in her rocker, "and you're the laundryman."

"But I haven't any clothes to wash," answered Bob.

"If I had that newspaper over there," said grandmother, "I'd soon make you some. Thank you."

Bob watched her scissors snipping their way through the paper. "O grandmother," he cried, "you're cutting a stocking! I see its toe and its heel."

"It's a pair," said grandmother, taking them apart. "Here they go into the tub." She tossed them into grandfather's chair. "You'd better wash them."

Bob saw that the leather seat was a wash-board almost as good as Noah's. Keeping the stockings out flat, so as not to tear them, he rubbed them up and down on it.

"What's this?" asked grandmother, holding up a funny piece of paper she had been cutting.

Bob laughed. "It's my shirt!" he said. "There are the sleeves. I'll wash it, too."

Next grandmother made a queer thing with dangling legs. "Trousers!" cried Bob, and washed them in grandfather's chair, too.

"Why don't you hang that tubful up to dry now?" suggested grandmother. "They look clean."

Bob set to work. He had to fold

each garment over at the top so it would hang.

"There they are," he said, at last. "Oh! The trousers have fallen off. I don't want them to do that. O dear!"

"I know. I rocked my chair a little, by mistake," grandmother explained, "and that made the clothes-line move. But you know often a breeze comes and blows the clothes off on the ground. Just rinse the trousers out again. And here are some more clothes to be washed with them."

"Mittens!" cried Bob, as he put them into the chair tub. "I see the thumbs! And those with fingers are gloves. And what's this big one? Oh, a nightgown, with long legs and feet, just like mine! And what a pretty handkerchief, with rounds on the edge!"

Soon these new clothes were washed and on the line.

"Now," said grandmother, "sit in aunt's chair and make a gentle breeze blow, so that they'll dry. Laundrymen always want their clothes to dry fast."

Bob rocked a little, and the clothes-line tied to the chair dipped, and the paper garments swung and flapped. "See the wind blow. Hurrah!" he cried.

"Now you make some clothes," said grandmother, giving him his round-pointed scissors.

Bob found he could cut belts and neckties and handkerchiefs and towels, and even sheets for Teddy Bear's bed. Generally he did not like to sit in a chair, but it was fun to cut clothes and to make the breeze blow. Now and then he rocked very hard, and shouted, "Look out! An awful wind's coming! There goes my washing into the mud!"

Of course it had to be washed and dried again; and then more garments had to be cut. But by super time, when mother came, there was a wheelbarrow-load of all sorts of clothes, all clean and dry, and ready for the next game.—Youth's Companion.

## Two Ways of Looking at Things.

Two boys went to gather grapes. One was happy because they found grapes. The other was unhappy because the grapes had seeds in them.

Two men, being convalescent, were asked how they were. One said, "I am better to-day." The other said, "I was worse yesterday."

When it rains one man says, "This will make mud;" another, "This will lay the dust."

Two boys examined a bush. One observed that it had a thorn; the other, that it had a rose.

Two children, looking through colored glasses, one said, "The world is blue;" and the other said, "It is bright."

Two boys having a bee, one got honey, the other got stung. The first called it a honey bee; the other, a stinging bee.

"I am glad that I live," says one man. "I am sorry I must die," says another.

"I am glad," said one, "that it is no worse." "I am sorry," says another, "that it is no better."

One says, "Our good is mixed with evil." Another says, "Our evil is mixed with good."

## The First Normal School.

In an address before the Harvard Summer School last summer, President Eliot told an anecdote of how the money for the first normal school in the United States was raised. It was a turning point in the history of education, for at that time there were not ten free public high schools in Massachusetts, against the seven thousand to-day. Dr. Eliot's speech was reported in the Boston Transcript:

I found to-day in the last report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts a good negative statement to base my remarks upon.

What time has wrought since the days of Edmund Dwight and Horace Mann! Those are the two men who induced Massachusetts to found the first normal school in this country. They were copartners in that undertaking. Mr. Mann as secretary of the Board of Education had been trying year after year to persuade the Massachusetts Legislature to make an appropriation for a normal school. Year after year he failed.

At last one of the committee on education said to him: "The State can't afford to do what you wish us to do, Mr. Mann, but if you will get somebody or some bodies to give you ten thousand dollars toward this normal school, we will recommend the Legislature to appropriate another ten thousand dollars."

Mr. Mann ran out of the committee room and down State street, and began the process of raising that ten thousand dollars. The first man he went to see was a cotton manufacturer named Edmund Dwight. Mr. Dwight listened to the story Horace Mann had to tell him; how he had tried for years to do this thing; how the committee had at last said, "If you will find ten thousand dollars given by anybody, we will give you another ten thousand dollars."

Mr. Dwight turned round to his desk, wrote a check and handed it to Mr. Mann. It was ten thousand dollars—a gift.

New York City is a liberal paymaster. For each minute of the day it pays \$132 to its more than 60,000 servants.

## SOME FAMILIAR SAYINGS.

## Their Origin is Unknown to Many Who Use Them.

Few of us have the remotest idea where the apt sayings we often use to give a bright touch to our conversation originated.

When we accuse the greedy member of our family of "taking the lion's share" we are borrowing the naive sarcasm of Aesop's fable.

To Spain we owe that delightfully wicked slogan: "Every one for himself and the devil catch the hindmost!" You no doubt remember that at one time his Satanic majesty kept a school of magic at Toledo. At the end of the term the graduating class ran through a long subterranean hall, the president of the school being entitled to the hindmost if he could catch him. As the one caught was forced to take a post-graduate course, it would have been a distinct advantage had he not been obliged to barter his soul for the privilege.

The expression of "a feather in your cap" arose from a custom of woodcraft enthusiasts and in Scotland to-day the one who kills the first woodcock plucks out a feather and proudly wears it in his cap.

As a pure-breed game cock has only red and black feathers, and a cross-breed is known by a white feather in his tail, "to show the white feather" forcibly pictures cowardice, since it is averred that the least impurity of blood destroys the bird's pluck.

The expression "to throw dust in the eyes" originated in the early days of Greece, for Epaminondas, wishing to surprise the Lacedaemonians, had 1,600 cavalry advance in front, causing a great dust which the wind blew into the faces of the enemy, blinding them to the discovery of a flank movement he was executing.

"Deaf as an adder," taken from the "deaf adder that stoppeth her ears," in the Psalms, is founded on an Oriental superstition that a serpent presses one ear to the ground while covering the other with its tail—an acrobatic feat that might stump even the wisdom of a serpent, since a snake has no external ear.

"To agree to differ" has its origin in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, where no characters were "agreed in any humor but in disagreeing."

"Barking up the wrong tree" refers to the mistake sometimes made by hunting dogs when game flies from tree to tree.

"Circumstances over which I have no control" originated with the Duke of Wellington, but was made popular by our dear friend Mr. Micawber.

"There is one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," said Napoleon in 1812, while "It is the beginning of the end" was Talleyrand's reply when asked by Napoleon what he thought of conditions after the battle of Leipzig.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" was quoted by John Wesley, but the idea is contained in the Jewish Talmud.

"To eat humble pie" originated in the fact that during feudal days the umbles, inferior part of deer, were baked in pies for the poor retainers.

"Living on tick" harks back to the fact that a tradesman's bill of the 17th century was called a ticket.

"Whole hog or none" refers to Mohammed allowing his followers to eat all except one portion of a pig, but failing to mention what the portion was, so that if a Mohammedan did not leave pork strictly alone, he might as well consume the whole hog as risk eating any part of it.

## Infants' Delight.

"I wonder," mused the young father, "what there is in a baby's make-up that prompts him to drop things. It isn't really dropping, though—it's throwing. My baby is good about sleeping and behaving when there is company, but everything he can snatch he immediately flings to the floor. I've noticed and known a lot of others, too, who do the same thing. It's not only the joy of throwing, but the delight in seeing somebody pick the stuff up. Babies certainly seem to take a fiendish delight in watching their fathers and mothers or nurses pick up the toys and other things which they throw out of their beds, carriages, and chairs. My boy used to be quite pleased with a rubber toy attached by a string to his carriage so that it just escaped the ground. He would grin and dangle it for hours. Now he yells as soon as he discovers it is fastened, and the minute we give it to him loose, bang! it goes onto the ground, while he laughs aloud in his joy. There's probably a reason and the psychologists will discover it some day."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Where the Octopus Is Eaten.

The octopus is very largely used as an article of food in southern Italy. Its long tentacles are cut transversely, so that when served at table they have the appearance of rings. The fish, when taken by day, are lured from the crevices of the rocks by a piece of red flannel at the end of a bamboo, which they attempt to grasp, and they are then speared with a trident. At night an iron cradle with a bright flame of resinous wood is fixed to the bows of the boat. This attracts the fish and leads him to his doom. These fires are now being entirely superseded by acetylene gas, and the catches are so enormous as to threaten the octopus with destruction.

## Like a Bicycle.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with Mirandy?"

"He says she has pneumatic tendencies, and that she is threatened with spiral trouble."—Baltimore American.

## RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

## Warning Note Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



Nobody has ever done any better than we may do.

The big place and the big man are sure to come together.

If it rained money every day nobody would pick up a dollar.

It is a bad thing for a boy to be the son of a man who has no backbone.

It is about as necessary to have an aim in life as it is in shooting squirrels.

Knowledge is power only to those who know how to put on the harness and hitch it up.

The same note from a pipe organ means a good deal more than it does from a tin whistle.

What a blacksmith needs for the making of a horseshoe is real iron, not a chromo imitation of it.

The Christian should remember that every good luck he strikes is helping to bring the millennium nearer.

If a sin couldn't make itself look as though it had just stepped out of paradise the road to destruction wouldn't be so crowded.

The right kind of religion will not sit in the shade singing about the home over there, when it ought to be out in the hot sun making the dust fly.

## MANICURING AN ELEPHANT

No child—of the sterner sex, at any rate—takes kindly to having his nails cut. Still, mothers and nurses should know that some others have a task even worse than making Johnny's hands presentable. What of a two days' job on one "set" of toe-nails? And what of a subject so recalcitrant as to require to be "thrown," and that by four horses, not to mention men and chains? All of which is not imagination, but fact, as the keeper in the "Zoo" at Central Park, New York, can testify.

Once a year it becomes necessary to attend to the nails and feet of the two elephants residing in the park. This year Hattie, the smaller of the two, was treated first—a little affair of two days. But Hattie has good nerves, and seemed almost to enjoy having her nails sawed off and filed and her corns dressed. At any rate, she submitted peacefully.

But Jewel, the larger elephant, got nervous and worried while his companion was being treated, and took to trumpeting loudly, and backing off at the approach of an attendant. When his turn came he trumpeted more furiously than before, and refused to lie down.

Perhaps for Johnny, reluctant about his finger-nails, there may be a lesson in what followed. The head keeper sent for two teams of horses, some chains and a block and tackle. Jewel's right hind leg and right front leg were then fastened to staples, and the chain brought round him. One end of the block and tackle being made fast to a tree, the horses hitched to the rope started off—and naughty Jewel came down to earth with a thud.

Then with saws and knives the keepers went to work. Doubtless many a Johnny in the crowds that looked on felt devoutly thankful that his nails are not three inches thick, and that callous placed an inch thick do not form on the bottoms of his feet or on the palms of his hands.

In the wild state these callous placed and the long nails do not trouble the elephant. They are due to his standing on the asphalt floor of the animal house. But this is a fact which the sake of the "lesson," it may well not mention to Johnny. It might make it only another argument for "going back to nature."

## Then and Now.

In good old books they used to write How this or that unlucky knight Was, until rescued, hidden deep In feudal despot's dungeon keep In durance vile.

The feudal lords have gone to grass—Oh, rather dust—but now, alas! A lot of grafts we still endure And boodle bossing, which is "sure" Endurance vile. —Kansas City Times.

Nothing Like Being Content. "Does Gladys look any different?" she and her husband have separate "Yes. She wears her hair a la vorcee." "Heavens! How's that?" "Parted."—Smart Set.

## A Striking Pair.

"There goes," said Tom, "a span team." "Is beaten by no other." "Who are they?" quoth his little friend. "My father and my mother." —Baltimore American.

Rather than stand up for their principles some men sit down and let me talk.

Put a man under the X-ray machine and you would find out what is in his

A silly woman tries to drive a

a wise one leads him.



## SPECIAL MESSAGE.

(Continued from first page)

tion of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past. But it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and, exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government, so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that "the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men" or "that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive." I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover, I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress in any message or article or speech. On the contrary, I have always not only deprecated, but vigorously resented, the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the congress of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men for good or for ill not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president or judge or senator or member of the house of representatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad seems to me utterly indefensible, and is equally indefensible whether the good are confounded with the bad in heated and unwarranted championing of all or in a heated and unwarranted assault upon all. I would never attack nor defend all executive officers in a mass, whether presidents, governors, cabinet officers or officials of lower rank, nor would I attack or defend all legislative officers in a mass. The safety of free government rests largely in the ability of the plain, everyday citizen to discriminate between those public servants who serve him well and those public servants who serve him ill. He cannot thus discriminate if he is persuaded to pass judgment upon a man not with reference to whether he is a fit or unfit public servant, but with reference to whether he is an executive or legislative officer, whether he belongs to one branch or the other of the government.

This allegation in the resolution, before, must certainly be due to an error failure to understand my message. The resolution continues, "That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he has based his statements that the 'chief members in favor of the provision that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.'" This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still upon the congress, is sustained by facts.

You will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5556, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Coney of Kentucky and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Vincent and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried by a vote of 191 to 159. In the committee of the whole, no votes of the individual members were recorded, so I am unable to indicate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but in the message, the journal records, was heard with applause. I am well meaning, however, that in any case of such knowledge of the point at issue content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith without having had opportunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

I did not ordinarily attempt in this message to discriminate between members of the house, but as objection has been made in my language, in which I simply

spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a desire that I should thus discriminate I will state that I think the responsibility rested on the committee on appropriations under the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

### Replies to Request For Evidence.

Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men.

The part of the Congressional Record to which I have referred above entirely supports this statement. Two distinct lines of argument were followed in the debate. One concerned the question whether the law warranted the employment of the secret service in departments other than the treasury, and this did not touch the merits of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and here the chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and restricted because its members had "shadowed" or investigated members of congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the debate in detail it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amendment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a "violation of law" by the use of the secret service for other purposes than suppressing counterfeiting (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded) and that such language was now to be used as would effectually prevent all such "violation of law" hereafter. Mr. Tawney, for instance, says, "It was for the purpose of stopping the use of this service in every possible way by the departments of the government that this provision was inserted," and Mr. Smith says, "Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the secret service." Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same vein, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employment of the secret service was confined to the statement that it was in "violation of law." Of course such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is simply a statement of what the gentlemen making it conceive to have been the law. There was both by implication and direct statement the assertion that it was the law and ought to be the law, that the secret service should only be used to suppress counterfeiting and that the law should be made more rigid than ever in this respect.

### No Restrictions on Service.

Incidentally I may say that in my judgment there is ample legal authority for the statement that this appropriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but relates solely to the expenditure of the money appropriated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stated that he had in his possession "a letter from the secretary of the treasury received a few days ago" in which the secretary of the treasury "himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own department." I append herewith as Appendix A the letter referred to. [Appendix A is a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to the chairman of the committee on appropriations of the house of representatives, dated April 29, 1908, protesting against the proposed law abridging the right of the secretary of the treasury to detail secret service men to work in other divisions of his department. Such abridgement, he declared, would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States."] It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains, on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an "emphatic protest against any such abridgement of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury by existing law" and concludes by asserting that he "is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents" and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be "distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States." I call attention to the fact that in this letter of Secretary Cortelyou to Mr. Tawney, as in my letter to the speaker quoted below, the explicit statement is made that the proposed change will be for the benefit of the criminals, a statement which I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury to the congress.

### "Private Conduct" of Members.

A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in certain sentences as to "abuses" which were not specified were those contained in the repeated statements of Mr. Sherley. Mr. Sherley stated that there had been "pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended," putting his statement in the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the "private conduct" of "members of congress, senators" and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service and that they should not investigate a "member of congress" who had been accused of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress." In addition to

these assertions, couched as questions, he made one positive declaration that "this secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking into the personal conduct of a member of congress." This argument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on appropriations, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 5556 and column 1 of page 5557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5556 Mr. Sherley refers to the impropriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and senators and congressmen. In column 2 he refers to officers of the navy and members of congress. In column 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of congress. His speech puts most weight on the investigation of members of congress.

### Newspaper Article Reproduced.

What appears in the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904, under a Washington headline and which marked the beginning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was then informed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Busbey, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. I inclose a copy of certain extracts from the article, marked Appendix B. [Appendix B consists of an article from the Chicago Inter Ocean of Jan. 3, 1904. In this John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service of the treasury department, is described as ambitious of becoming "the Fouché of the United States," in imitation of Fouché, chief of the secret police of Napoleon I. The article declares that the secret service bureau exists without warrant of congressional action and that congress has always been antagonistic to the bureau.] It contained an utterly unwarranted attack on the secret service division of the treasury department and its chief. The opening paragraph includes, for instance, statements like the following:

He (the chief of the division) and his men are desirous of doing the secret detective work for the whole government and are not particular about drawing the line between the lawmakers and the lawbreakers. They are ready to shadow the former as well as the latter.

Then, after saying that congress will insist that the men shall only be used to stop counterfeiting, the article goes on:

Congress does not intend to have a Fouché or any other kind of minister of police to be used by the executive departments against the legislative branch of the government. It has been so used, and it is expected that it has been so used recently. The legislative branch of the government will not tolerate the meddling of detectives, whether they represent the president, cabinet officers or only themselves. \* \* \* Congressmen resented the secret interference of the secret service men who for weeks shadowed some of the most respected members of the house and senate. When it was discovered that the secret service men were shadowing congressmen there was a storm of indignation at the capitol, and the bureau came near being abolished and the appropriation for the suppression of counterfeiting cut off. \* \* \* At another time the chief of the secret service had his men shadow congressmen with a view to involving them in scandals that would enable the bureau to dictate to them as the price of silence. \* \* \* The secret service men have shown an inclination again to shadow members of congress, knowing them to be lawmakers, and this is no joke. Several of the departments have asked congress for secret funds for investigation, and the treasury department wants the limitation removed from the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting. This shows a tendency toward Fouchéism and a secret watch on other officials than themselves.

At the time of this publication the work of the secret service which was thus assailed included especially the investigation of great land frauds in the west and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef trust investigations at Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions.

In view of Mr. Busbey's position I have accepted the above quoted statements as fairly expressing the real meaning and animus of the attacks made in general terms on the use of the secret service for the punishment of criminals. Furthermore, in the performance of my duty to endeavor to find the feelings of congressmen on public questions of note I have frequently discussed this particular matter with members of congress, and on such occasions the reasons alleged to me for the hostility of congress to the secret service, both by those who did and by those who did not share this hostility, were almost invariably the same as those set forth in Mr. Busbey's article. I may add, by the way, that these allegations as to the secret service are wholly without foundation in fact.

### Real Issue Named.

But all of this is of insignificant importance compared with the main, the real, issue. This issue is simply, Does congress desire that the government shall have at its disposal the most efficient instrument for the detection of criminals and the prevention and punishment of crime, or does it not? The action of the house last May was emphatically an action against the interest of justice and against the interest of law abiding people and in its effect of benefit only to lawbreakers. I am not now dealing with motives. Whatever may have been the motive that induced the action of which I speak, this was beyond all question the effect of that action. Is the house now willing to remedy the wrong?

For a long time I contented myself with endeavoring to persuade the house not to permit the wrong, speaking informally on the subject with those members who, I believed, knew anything of the matter and communicating officially only in the ordinary channels, as through the secretary of the treasury. In a letter to the speaker on April 30, protesting against the cut-

ting down of the appropriation vitally necessary if the interstate commerce commission was to carry into effect the twentieth section of the Hepburn law, I added: "The provision about the employment of the secret service men will work very great damage to the government in its endeavor to prevent and punish crime. There is no more foolish outcry than this against 'spies.' Only criminals need fear our detectives." (I inclose copy of the whole letter, marked "Appendix C." The postscript is blurred in my copy book, and two or three of the words cannot be deciphered.) [Appendix C is a letter dated April 30, 1908, from President Roosevelt to Speaker Cannon protesting against the cutting down in the sundry civil bill of the appropriation for secret service work. "The only people benefited would be the very worst of the big railroad men whose misdeeds we are trying to prevent or correct," were the words of the president.] These methods proved unavailing to prevent the wrong. Messrs. Tawney and Smith and their fellow members on the appropriations committee paid no heed to the protests, and as the obnoxious provision was incorporated in the sundry civil bill it was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have done had it been in a separate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of discussing it in my message to congress, and as all efforts to secure what I regard as proper treatment of the subject without recourse to plain speaking had failed I have spoken plainly and directly and have set forth the facts in explicit terms.

[Here the president gives instances in which the secret service men have been instrumental in securing convictions of offenses against federal laws, citing especially the land fraud cases.] In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree secured the return to the government of over a million acres of grazing land, in Colorado of more than 2,000 acres of mineral land, and suits are now pending involving 150,000 acres more.

### Department's Agents Dishonest.

All these investigations in the land cases were undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department, and the ramifications of the frauds were so far-reaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men accordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior department was largely under the control of the land thieves, and in consequence the investigations above referred to had to be made by secret service men.

If the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect this action would have been impossible and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking instance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated who were public servants were in the executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the secret service, and another member of congress was indicted.

### Stopped Naturalization Frauds.

From 1901 to 1904 a successful investigation of naturalization affairs was made by the secret service, with the result of obtaining hundreds of convictions of conspirators who were convicted of selling fraudulent papers of naturalization. (Subsequently congress passed a very wise law providing a special service and appropriation for the prevention of naturalization frauds, but unfortunately at the same time that the action against the secret service was taken congress also cut down the appropriation for this special service, with the result of crippling the effort to stop frauds in naturalization.) The fugitives Greene and Gaynor, implicated in a peculiarly big government contract fraud, were located and arrested in Canada by the secret service, and, thanks to this, they have since gone to prison for their crimes.

The secret service was used to assist in the investigation of crimes under the peonage laws, and owing partly thereto numerous convictions were secured and the objectionable practice was practically stamped out, at least in many districts. The most extensive smuggling of silk and opium in the history of the treasury department was investigated by agents of the secret service in New York and Seattle and a successful prosecution of the offenders undertaken. Assistance of the utmost value was rendered to the department of justice in the beef trust investigation at Chicago; prosecutions were followed up and fines inflicted. The cotton leak scandal in the agricultural department was investigated and the responsible parties located. What was done in connection with lottery investigations is disclosed in a letter just sent to me by the United States attorney for Delaware, running as follows:

The destruction of the Honduras National Lottery company, successor to the Louisiana Lottery company, was entirely

the work of the secret service. \* \* \* This excellent work was accomplished by Mr. Wilkie and his subordinates. I thought it might be timely to recall this prosecution.

### Lottery Cases and Others.

Three hundred thousand dollars in fines were collected by the government in the lottery cases. Again, the ink contract fraud in the bureau of engraving and printing (a bureau of the treasury department) was investigated by the secret service and the guilty parties brought to justice. Mr. Tawney stated in the debate that this was not investigated by the secret service, but by a clerk "down there," conveying the impression that the clerk was not in the secret service. As a matter of fact, he was in the secret service. His name was Moran, and he was promoted to assistant chief for the excellence of his work in this case. The total expense for the office and field force of the secret service last year was \$135,000, and by this one investigation they saved to the government over \$100,000 a year. Thanks to the restriction imposed by congress, it is now very difficult for the secretary of the treasury to use the secret service freely even in his own department—for instance, to use them to repeat what they did so admirably in the case of this ink contract. The government is further crippled by the law forbidding it to employ detective agencies. Of course the government can detect the most dangerous crimes and punish the worst criminals only by the use either of the secret service or of private detectives. To hamper it in using the one and forbid it to resort to the other can inure to the benefit of none save the criminals.

### Secretary Cortelyou Sustained.

The facts above given show beyond possibility of doubt that what the secretary of the treasury and I had both written prior to the enactment of the obnoxious provision and what I have since written in my message to the congress state the facts exactly as they are. The obnoxious provision is of benefit only to the criminal class and can be of benefit only to the criminal class. If it had been embodied in the law at the time when I became president, all the prosecutions above mentioned and many others of the same general type would either not have been undertaken or would have been undertaken with the government at a great disadvantage, and many and probably most of the chief offenders would have gone scot free instead of being punished for their crimes.

Such a body as the secret service, such a body of trained investigating agents, occupying a permanent position in the government service and separate from local investigating forces in different departments, is an absolute necessity if the best work is to be done against criminals. It is by far the most efficient instrument possible to use against crime. Of course the more efficient an instrument is the more dangerous it is if misused. To the argument that a force like this can be misused it is only necessary to answer that the condition of its usefulness if handled properly is that it shall be so efficient as to be dangerous if handled improperly. Any instance of abuse by the secret service or other investigating force in the departments should be unsparingly punished, and congress should hold itself ready at any and all times to investigate the executive departments whenever there is reason to believe that any such instance of abuse has occurred. I wish to emphasize my more than cordial acquiescence in the view that this is not only the right of congress, but emphatically its duty. To use the secret service in the investigation of purely private or political matters would be a gross abuse. But there has been no single instance of such abuse during my term as president.

### The President's Appeal.

In conclusion, I most earnestly ask in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed. When this action was taken the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly worded protest (Appendix D) from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views, and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the senate yielded. [Appendix D consists of a letter from Secretary Cortelyou to the late William B. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, dated May 5, 1908. In it the secretary protests vigorously against the amendment to the sundry civil bill prohibiting the payment of "any person detailed or transferred from the secret service division." He gives reasons for such details and in an appendix cites instances in which the secret service men have been detailed effectively in cases outside the treasury department.]

The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirably way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it be increased to \$8,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested. But, whether this is done or not, it should be explicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The White House, Jan. 4, 1909.

## CONCERNING CRIMINALS.

Environment Rather Than Heredity Creates Lawbreakers.

Contrary to a popular fallacy, says a writer in Van Norden's, there are few born criminals. Our so called criminal population is largely the result of environment, which includes not only material surroundings, the physical and mental effects of poverty and disease, but it also reflects the idea of a peremptory chastisement which runs through all criminal codes. Seeing that the law, which he is taught represents civic morality, resorts to immediate vengeance and application of brutal punishment, the person whose mind has been warped by a sense of real or fancied injustice often accepts the law's standard as his own and proceeds to execute it on his own hook.

Henry M. Boies in his "Science of Penology" estimates that in the United States there are ten times as many criminals at large as are confined in prisons. As the average number of prisoners is about 80,000, this would superficially mean that not less than 800,000 criminals constantly manage to keep out of prison.

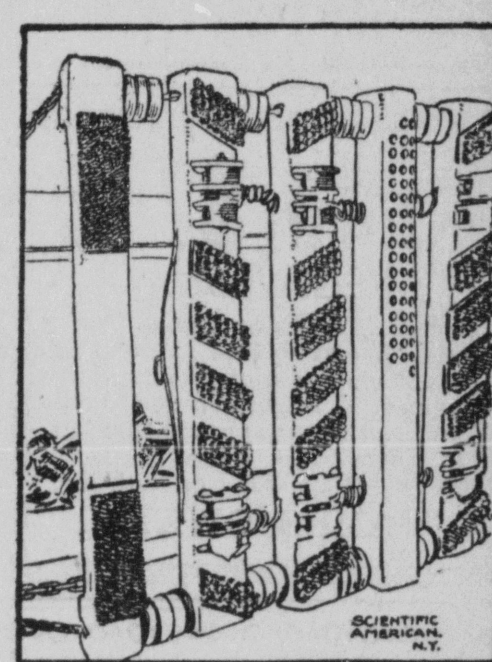
Dr. S. A. Knopf, one of the delegates of the United States to the international prison conference and one of the most eminent authorities in this country on tuberculosis, says:

"In some of our prisons in the United States 50 per cent of the prisoners die of tuberculosis. The chief cause of this large number of deaths is the lack of air and light, of sufficient ventilation in the cells and shops, poor diet, overwork, mental depression and, finally, that which is of not least importance, living with those who have a predisposition to tuberculosis without any measure being taken to prevent the spread of the bacillus of tuberculosis from exhalation upon the walls, the floors and the corridors of the prison."—Chicago Tribune.

## ELECTRIC SCRUBBERS.

Device For Cleaning Ships' Bottoms Without Drydocking.

The electric scrubbing mat is a device invented to clean a ship's fouled bottom without the necessity of docking. The principle of the appliance is very simple. It is in effect a flexible hogging brush, which is dragged up and down under the hull of the ship by ropes. By the use of electricity the brush is made to cling to the ship's side like a magnet. The "mat," as the group of brushes is called, comprises a series of battens carrying the brushes and magnets. Only half of the mat is shown in the accompanying illustration. These battens are threaded at either end on chains and separated from one another by cork disks, also threaded on the chains, to assist in giving the nec-



ELECTRIC SCRUBBING MAT.

essary buoyancy to the apparatus and to avoid injury to the battens from short circuiting, which would result if two battens came into contact. At each end of these threading chains is a chain bridle, to which the hauling hawser is shackled. The hawser at each end passes through a fair leader block, which is shackled to a position chain and so is taken to a steam winch. One position chain passes right round the ship near the bow and the other near the stern, while the hauling hawsers are fore and aft on the ship's side.

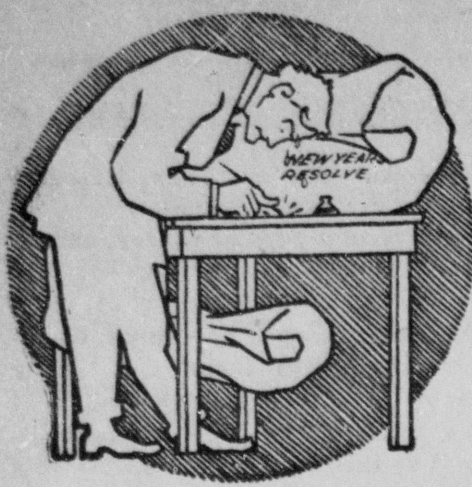
The mat itself has a leading batten without a magnet at either end and six ordinary battens, each fitted with two magnets and a set of brushes between. In the mat there are also two dumb battens, which are incorporated to adjust the buoyancy. It will be observed that the leading battens have each two large brushes set square and in way of the magnets upon the other battens. These brushes clean those parts of the ship which would otherwise be untouched by the brushes of the central battens and also clear a path for the magnets. On the central battens the brushes are set diagonally, one half being skewed to the right and the other half to the left. In this manner any tendency on the part of the mat to run crooked is counteracted.

The scrubber requires the attention of only two or three men to work it, and it carries out its task quickly and thoroughly. An 18,000-ton battleship can be completely scrubbed in twelve hours, and vessels drydocked after being cleaned by this method have been found to be entirely free from any marine growth.

### Beech Lumber Cheapest.

Beech lumber has the lowest market value of any American wood. Lumbermen pay \$4 a thousand feet as against \$35 for oak. It is useful in the mines for ties, posts, stringers and rails and in buildings for studing, rafters, joists, etc., and should be used at home, reserving more valuable trees for important use and for sale.—Arboriculture.





With weoful sigh and tearful eye  
Bad habits are all bade "Good  
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MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1909.

In another part of this paper is President Roosevelt's special message to Congress today in which he replies to the secret service resolution passed by Congress recently. This message is the one that the congressmen have been so anxiously awaiting.]

ONE week from tomorrow is the date of the special election in Jackson and Brownstown townships to vote on the question of a subsidy to aid in the construction of a traction line between Seymour and Brownstown. Are you ready to vote? If you have not thought the question through the time is at hand to do it. Every voter should think the matter over, weigh every phase of the question carefully and thus reach his own conclusion. Every man in the two townships should go to the polls on January 12 and vote. This election is one of importance.

Try a hot air or vapor bath in Mrs. E. M. Young's bath cabinet.

jld&w-tf

### A King's Rival.

The advance sale of seats today assure an unusually good crowd at Majestic tomorrow night to see John Griffith in the romantic comedy, "A King's Rival." Griffiths has been here before and has always drawn a large crowd. Tomorrow night will be no exception. Better get your tickets early.

### Presbyterian Meetings.

Rev. J. W. Findley, of Bedford, who is a rising young minister and the stated clerk of the Presbytery of New Albany will preach tonight at the Presbyterian church and will conduct evangelistic services every night during the week. The young people are especially invited to attend. All are welcome.

### Bread Meal.

My new bread meal mill is in operation and I am prepared to furnish meal at wholesale or retail. The corn for bread meal is all sorted very carefully before grinding.

As this has been a very open winter there will be no advance in the price of coal. Best grades at \$3.75 per ton. jld G. H. ANDERSON.

### A Night Rider's Raid.

The worst night riders are calomel, croton oil or aloes pills. They raid your bed to rob you of rest. Not so with Dr. Kings New Life Pills. They never distress or inconvenience, but always cleanse the system, curing Colds, Headache, Constipation, Mal-aria, 25c. at W. F. Peters drug store.

### Class Meeting.

Mrs. Wm. A. Carter's Sunday School class of the First Baptist church will hold their monthly class meeting at her home, at 324 N. Ewing street, Tuesday afternoon.

### Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Manuel, of Indianapolis, on Thursday, Dec. 31, 1908, a son. Mr. Manuel is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Manuel, of this city.

**ECZEMA  
CURED  
ECZEMA**

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 2, 1908.

The Dr. Taylor Remedy Co.

Gentlemen—We wish to certify that we have used the Dr. Taylor Remedy for Eczema. Our little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, aged nine years, was a sufferer from the horrible disease, and we got one bottle of Eczema Lotion one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Ointment, and one cake of Soap, and thank goodness, we only used half of it and she is completely cured. You are at liberty to publish our testimonial for the benefit of others. We remain, very truly yours,

MR. AND MRS. S. T. STEPHENS.  
182 Peel Street, Johnstown, Pa.  
Send for free illustrated booklet.

**W. F. PETER DRUG CO.,  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.**

**KINDIG  
ARCHITECT**

Get Plans and Specifications for your new house.  
518 N. Chestnut St.  
SEYMOUR

## PRESIDENT ASKS FOR \$500,000

Congress Asked to Give That  
Sum to Italy.

### IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY

To the Relief Fund in This Country, Which Already Approaches the Million-Dollar Mark, the President Today Asked Congress to Contribute an Additional Half Million—Gigantic Measures of Relief for Earthquake Sufferers Are Being Participated in by Every Civilized Country on the Globe—Cargoes of Our Big Fleet's Supply Ships to Be Distributed.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The worst probably has been told of the earthquake dead in Italy and public attention will turn this week to the survivors. In the case of many their fate is scarcely more to be desired than that which overtook the thousands killed outright. Gigantic measures of relief participated in by every civilized country will assume practical form this week and succor for the destitute promises to be speedy. To Americans peculiar interest will attach to the steps taken by the government and the national Red Cross, supplemented by the efforts of numberless organizations. The amount of the relief fund in this country already approaches the million dollar mark, and today President Roosevelt in a special message called upon congress for an appropriation of \$500,000. Congress will also probably be asked to authorize the turning over of the cargoes of the supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the sufferers.

Congress reconvened today at noon following the Christmas holiday, and received a special message regarding the use of the secret service, in addition to the message asking financial aid for the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

### Prompt Relief Measures.

Washington, Jan. 4.—In response to the suggestion of the Italian Red Cross society that a vessel might be loaded at Genoa with provisions and sent to the scene of the earthquake disaster, the American National Red Cross has cabled \$150,000 with the suggestion that it could be used by the Italian Red Cross society to fit out a ship with provisions and medical supplies. This amount is in addition to the \$100,000 and the \$70,000 previously sent by the American Red Cross.

### AN AFFRONT TO THE POWERS

China's New Government in a Way to Get in Bad.

Pekin, Jan. 4.—Yuan Shi Kai, the deposed grand councillor, has succeeded in making his escape out of Peking.



YUAN SHI KAI.

He is now in Tien Tsin, a treaty port seventy miles to the southeast, and is under the protection of Great Britain.

Following the dismissal from office Saturday of Yuan Shi Kai, grand councillor and commander-in-chief of the forces, and the appointment of Na Tung as grand councillor, an edict was issued Sunday appointing Liang-Tun-Yen, customs tsaotai, to the position thus made vacant on the foreign board. The British and American ministers have reached an agreement that the dismissal of Yuan Shi Kai should not pass unnoticed, viewing the regent's action as tantamount to an affront to the powers on account of Yuan Shi Kai's position abroad, he being recognized as a medium of fair and equitable treatment toward the nations.

### Boy Protected Mother.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 4.—John Clifford is in a critical condition at a local hospital suffering from five bullet wounds, and his son Reginald, seventeen years old, is being detained by the police. The boy said his father had held his family in a state of terror for two or three weeks and that last night he slept on a cot in his mother's room to protect her when the elder Clifford returned home. The boy said that he shot his father in protecting his mother and expressed no regret.

## A DANGEROUS COUGH

Wife of Newark, Ohio, Man had Symptoms of Consumption. Was Badly Run Down and Reduced in Flesh. Restored to Health By Vinol.

"About two years ago my wife was in very poor health. She had no appetite, was much reduced in flesh, and for three months had a very bad cough, with all the symptoms of consumption. Vinol was recommended and she began taking it; before the first bottle was used her appetite was better, and she was improving in health; by the time she had taken three bottles the cough was gone. She is still taking Vinol and cannot say too much in its praise." N. L. Stebleton, Newark, Ohio.

The reason that Vinol is so successful in such cases is because it is the only preparation that contains tonic iron together with all of the healing body-building elements of cod liver oil, actually taken from fresh cods livers, but no oil.

Without hesitation we proclaim our faith in Vinol for chronic coughs, colds or bronchitis and as a body builder and strength creator for old people.

Anyway, if you try it and it does no good we will refund your money on demand. W. F. Peter Drug Co., Seymour.

### Funeral.

The remains of Otto Schneider arrived late Saturday afternoon from Georgia and were taken to Riverview cemetery Sunday morning about nine o'clock for interment. Funeral services were conducted at the German St. Pauls church at 10:15 Sunday morning by Rev. A. Egli. Quite a number of friends and relatives of the family attended the burial and the funeral exercises.

### Notice of Shareholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the First National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House in Seymour, Indiana, on Tuesday, January 11, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. H. ANDREWS,  
Cashier.

### Schools Open.

Work was resumed this morning in all departments of the city schools after the usual holiday vacation.

### A Blast of Conviction Sweeping Over the Whole Country.

The more people know of the great discovery that has made so many remarkable cures throughout the state during the past few months, the more convinced are they of the great merit of Root Juice. Thousands of people have been cured by it all over the country. Many that use it a short while are so loud in their praise that their neighbors crowd into the drug store to get some of the health-promoting Juice. Usually one bottle will convince, and it is seldom that five or six bottles does not make a complete cure of indigestion, constipation, nervous weakness, rheumatism and other troubles arising from a diseased condition of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It heals and tones the organs that make and filter blood. People are going in crowds many miles to see the man that discovered the wonderful curative agent and get some of it. Sold at W. F. Peter's drug store. Root Juice is sold for \$1 a bottle or three for \$2.50.

## NEW SALARY BILL

Civic and Commercial Bodies Seek to Change Pay of Public Servants.

Indianapolis, Jan. 4.—The legislative committee of the civic and commercial organizations of Indiana will hold a meeting here tonight to discuss a new salary bill, changing the plan of compensation for county officers and their deputies. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Merchants' association, East Washington street, and committees from the state associations of county clerks, county auditors and county recorders have been invited to attend. The salary bill has been prepared under the direction of the combined committee of civic and commercial organizations and is intended to make a complete reform in the salary system of Indiana. It is understood the bill provides for the placing of all county offices on a straight salary basis, the county officials receiving net salaries and their deputies and clerks receiving salaries appropriated by the county council.

Senator McCarty will present a bill for a system of medical inspection of school children throughout the state, at the coming session of the legislature. McCarty is joint senator from Clinton and Carroll counties. The bill includes, also, provisions regulating the choosing of sites for school buildings, the erection of school buildings and the sanitary management and care of school buildings and school children. Some of these provisions are included in the present laws and others are included in the rules of the state board of health which have the power of law. Dr. McCarty believes, however, that there should be a more effective way of forcing the erection of the proper kind of school buildings, and for that reason has embodied many things in his bill which if enacted will do much to improve sanitary conditions in the schools. In drafting the bill Dr. McCarty has consulted members of the state board of health and officials of the department of instruction and has included provisions in the bill which officials of these departments believe would eliminate to a large extent danger of disease among school children.

A bulletin prepared by the state statistician on the strength of organized labor in Indiana for the year 1908 shows that Indiana is one of the leading states, now having seventy-seven international unions, with 1,043 locals and a total membership of 66,152. Of these international unions, four are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; so that in all there are 867 locals and 59,754 members affiliated with this larger organization. Indiana has the headquarters for ten international organizations: Barbers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Locomotive Firemen, Miners, Painters and Decorators, Reed and Rattan Workers, Sawmillers, Teamsters and Typographical unions. Of these organizations, three—the Reed and Rattan Workers, Locomotive Firemen and Bricklayers unions—are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hancock and family will probably leave Thursday for Roswell, N. Mex. to remain indefinitely. Mrs. Hancock, who was in very poor health several weeks ago, improved considerably but has been worse for the past few days. They locate in New Mexico for the change of climate and surroundings. Their many friends regret to see them leave but hope that their sojourn in the southwest will be only temporary and that they will return here some time in the future and become permanent residents again. Mr. Hancock has been in the grocery business here for several years and built up a good trade. Their friends will be glad to learn of their getting a good location in New Mexico with pleasant and healthful surroundings.

Ex-county clerk James Lewis came up from Crothersville this morning and went to Brownstown on business.

Miss Sara B. Frey and Miss Agnes Frey have returned from a visit at Dayton Ohio.

## Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

### LADIES.

Mrs. Ellenora.  
Mrs. or Mr. Grace.  
Mrs. Henry.  
Mrs. J. R. Hill.  
Miss Lelia Watts.  
Mrs. Nellie Rhineheart.  
Mrs. W. H. Nunmaker.  
Mrs. Windslow.

### GENTS.

Mr. Chas. J. Fox.  
Edward Gaffney.  
J. H. Haywood.  
Mr. Chas. Mellions.  
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.  
Seymour, Jan. 4, 1909.

## Notice of Election.

The stockholders of the Cooperative Building and Loan Association will meet at the Company's office on Monday, Jan. 4, 1909 at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

J. G. LAUPUS, Pres.  
THOS. J. CLARK, Secy.  
d5-12-19-26 to j4

## Rainfall.

Looks like the drouth may yet be broken. Robert Blair, the official weather observer for this locality, reports a rainfall of .20 of an inch from noon Sunday till noon Monday and the rain still continues.

Charles Blevens, a passenger brakeman on the Pennsylvania lines, who has been living at Madison recently, has been promoted to a better position and will move his family back to Columbus. Charley is well known here and his friends are glad to learn of his advancement.

Nicaragua is said to be marching troops from the frontier into the vicinity of Choluteca, Honduras, to overthrow the government of Miguel Davila, president of Honduras.

Much approval has been accorded the movement initiated by President Roosevelt in calling a conference to discuss the problem of caring for the dependent children of the country.

Conductor and Mrs. Carroll Bush and little son returned this morning from a few days' visit with relatives in the vicinity of Osgood.

Commander John B. Blish, who has been spending a few days here with relatives will leave tomorrow on his return to Boston.

Mrs. W. A. Wylie and Miss Emma White returned today from attending a Holiness convention at Cincinnati.

## TIME TO ACT.

Dont Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit by Sermour Peoples Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache, regular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's a error to neglect these ills. Attacks may pass off for a short time but return with greater intensity. There are symptoms of dropsy, swellings below the eyes, bloating limbs and ankle, or any part of body, don't delay a minute. Be taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys well, when your old time health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan and take no other.

PENELOPE: None better than Gold Medal Flour VERO

We ought to charge more than we do.  
But we don't.

And Millions of people  
Daily eat of the  
Good Things made from

**GOLD MEDAL  
FLOUR**

WASHBURN-CROSBY Co.

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER

THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY





# Cadet Hose FOR BOYS

Every mother who has bought them says "They are by far the best my boy ever wore."

We warrant every pair. They are made with triple linen knees, heels and toes.

25 cents, all sizes.

SOLD ONLY BY

## THE HUB

### For Sale

\$2000.00 this beautiful home, 8 rooms, 4 closets, hall, gas in every room, summer kitchen, cellar, well cistern, lot 50x120, fruit and sheds and henery.

\$1500.00 this residence, lot 57x157 good location, 4 rooms and summer kitchen, sheds, McCann well, good corner lot.

\$2750.00 for this elegant residence, lot 50x150, bath room, concrete walks, furnace, cellar, sewer, barn, 6 rooms.

\$1200.00 for this fine new home, fine shade, concrete walks, well, 5 rooms, front and rear porch. Also cheaper and higher priced city property.

**GEO. SCHAEFER,**  
Real Estate and  
General Insurance  
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



**MONEY Has No VALUE** compared to perfect teeth—the necessity for perfect masitication cannot be over-estimated. We make a specialty of putting teeth in perfect condition, and where they have to be extracted we remove them by a scientific painless method.

**Dr. B. S. Shinness.**

"Will Go on Your Bond"  
Will write any kind of  
**INSURANCE**  
**Clark B. Davis**  
LOANS NOTARY

### The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

**Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY** makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Free, Buffalo, N. Y.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. D. Billings spent today in Louisville.

F. W. Alvis, of Salem, was in the city this morning.

William L. Densford, of Crothersville, was in the city Saturday.

Floyd Emerson was here from Brownstown Sunday evening.

Fred Whitcomb was at home to spend Sunday with his family.

E. S. Jordan made a business trip to North Vernon this morning.

W. L. Johnson made a business trip to Louisville this morning.

Collin Brooks, of Brownstown, spent Sunday evening in this city.

Dr. Haas has returned from a visit with relatives at Evansville.

John Vogel, of Bedford, was in Seymour Sunday, the guest of friends.

George I. Davis, of Redding township, was in the city Saturday afternoon.

Miss Elnora Huber returned home this morning from a few days' visit at Vallonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gill of Madison spent Sunday here with John Gill and family.

Everitt Lumpkin was here Sunday visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Lumpkin.

Miss Flossie Bryan was here from Franklin Sunday the guest of relatives and friends.

Mrs. Giles Manuel, of W. Third street, went to Indianapolis Sunday to visit relatives.

Adam Schmidt left Saturday evening over the Pennsylvania lines for Columbus, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Payne spent a few hours with relatives in Brownstown Sunday.

Miss Edith Flenniken has returned from Bowling Green, Ky., where she spent the holidays.

Miss Agnes Cobb went to Franklin this afternoon and will enter Franklin College as student.

Harold Ritter and Miss Myra Huckleberry returned to their work at Franklin College today.

Rev. Cranford, of Scottsburg, returned this morning from a trip west on the Southern Indiana.

Nathan Van Cleave, of Surprise, went to Cincinnati Saturday to see his son, who is located there.

Theodore Seulke returned home Sunday afternoon from a trip west of here on the B. & O. S-W.

Will G. Masters and Frank Montgomery returned today to Wabash College to resume their work.

Ray Reynolds has returned to Indianapolis after a holiday visit with relatives at Pleasant Grove.

Attorney Alf Cox was here from Crothersville this morning and went east on the nine o'clock train.

Mrs. Emmert Short returned home this morning from a visit north of here on the Pennsylvania line.

Wm. F. Peter, jr. returned Sunday evening to Indianapolis after spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Fehring and Mrs. John Fehring of Columbus spent Sunday with Fred Knoke and family.

Miss Gladys Kyte, returned to Nashville, Tenn. this morning where she is a student in Belmont College.

Joseph Brown, who has been quite seriously ill for the past two weeks at his home on S. Vine street, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Downing have returned from a few days' visit with her parents and other relatives at Decatur, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Boling and son left Saturday evening for a ten days' visit with friends and relatives at Huntingburg.

George Kamman, clerk at the T. M. Jackson jewelry store, returned Sunday afternoon from a visit with relatives near Brownstown.

Mrs. N. Crennan and her son, C. H. Crennan, arrived here from Chicago early Sunday morning on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pellens.

James Horning who has been in a serious condition with inflammatory rheumatism for several days has improved slightly during the last few days.

Ota Hobson and sister, Miss Ina Hobson of Acme, returned home Saturday evening from a visit with John Fox and family at Chestnut Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleehearty, of Memphis, Tenn., who have been here visiting his relatives for the past week, left for their home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Fred C. Clark, who has been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Moulder, has returned to her home in Bloomingdale, Ind.

William H. Fleehearty, of Memphis, Tenn., has returned home after spending the holidays here with his brother, John Fleehearty, and other relatives. Mr. Fleehearty is one of the largest and most successful building contractors in Memphis and has accumulated a nice little fortune since going into the business there.

### TRIPLE TRAGEDY DUE TO JEALOUSY

Ed. Strickland Shoots Two and Himself at Chandler.

### RESENTED SWEETHEART'S ACT

Because Miss Ida Williamson Accompanied Almond Timmons to a Dance, Her Lover Followed and After Shooting Both the Young People, Turned Weapon of Death Upon Himself—Victims and Slayer All Well Known in Their Community and the Shocking Tragedy Caused the Wildest Excitement.

Boonville, Ind., Jan. 4.—Jealous because his sweetheart had gone to a dance with another man, Ed Strickland shot and killed the girl, fatally wounded her escort and then committed suicide. The girl was Miss Ida Williamson, eighteen years old. Her escort was Almond Timmons, aged twenty-one son of a minister at Chandler.

The shooting took place in the home of Charles Haas of Chandler. There were about twenty couples present at the time.

Strickland, who was a baseball pitcher, said to have been signed to play with Evansville in the Central league next season, had not been invited. When he found Miss Williamson had gone, however, he armed himself and followed. When Strickland entered the hall he began to upbraid Miss Williamson and finally whipped out a revolver, and pointing it directly at her, fired. The bullet struck her in the forehead and she sank to the floor unconscious.

In an instant the room was in a panic. Timmons rushed toward Miss Williamson. As he bent over her Strickland fired again, the ball striking Timmons in the jaw, inflicting a wound from which the physicians say he may not recover.

"Keep back," shouted Strickland. "Don't try to touch me," he added, as several men came close to him. Then he placed the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth and fired. He fell to the floor, dying instantly.

Miss Williamson died an hour later without regaining consciousness. Her home is in Chandler, Ind. For the last year she has been employed as a stenographer in Evansville, Ind.

Many young women in the house at the time faint and the wildest excitement prevailed. The three young people were all well known in the community. Friends of Strickland declare that he had been madly in love with the girl.

### MET DEATH IN HOTEL

Bachelor and Woman Companion Asphyxiated in Their Room.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 4.—The dead bodies of a man and a woman were found in a hotel here. The man was identified as Patrick Henry Pendergast, a bachelor farmer who lived near Berlin, in Ottawa county. The woman's clothing bore the marks of Cleveland and Cincinnati stores and she wore a signet ring marked with an old English "A." She has not been identified. The gas in the room was turned on full and an empty whisky bottle stood on the dresser. The couple registered at the hotel as J. B. Johnston and wife.

### Black Cat Stockings

For  
Ladies,  
Gentlemen,  
Girls and Boys.

There is no other Hosiery that equals the Black Cat for durability and satisfactory wear.

Those who buy them say that they wear twice as long as any other stocking that they had ever used before. Try a pair and be convinced.

15 and 25 cents the pair.

## THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

## Seymour Dry Goods Co.

104 S. Chestnut St.

Great Clearance Prices in our Ready-to-wear Department.

Cloaks, all New Goods at 33½ per cent. or one-third off the price.

All Tailored Suits and Furs at one-half price.

Come at once and get the best selection.

## Claypool & Fry,

SUCCESSORS TO L. F. MILLER & CO.

### FINED SALOON MAN'S WIFE

Selling Liquor on Election Day Punished at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Carrie Rothe, wife of Fred Rothe, a saloon keeper, was fined \$20 and costs in the city court for selling liquor last Tuesday, when a special election was held in Vanderburg county to choose a state senator.

### Tipton Man Takes Own Life.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Edward Beehler, fifty-five years old, manager of a department store at Tipton, Ind., was found dead in a gas-filled room in the Palmer House, apparently a suicide. The keyholes and windows had been filled with cotton and the gas turned on full.

### How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walling, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### A NEW YEAR GIFT

8 acre truck farm, new four room house and barn, edge of town, \$2400. 5 acre truck farm, house and barn and good orchard, near town, \$1450. I also have a number of farms from 80 to 500 acres at investment prices. E. C. Bollinger, Agt. 'Phones 156 Hancock Building.

### CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit  
**INSURANCE**  
Real Estate, Rental Agency  
Prompt Attention to All Business

### Shoe Repairer

P. COLABUONO,  
Ladies' and Gents' Shoemaker. Boot and shoe repairing while you wait. Fine work given special attention. 129 S. Chestnut St., Sprenger Bldg.

### Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to  
**THE SEYMOUR TAILORS**  
And have them put in first class wearing condition.  
NORTH CHESTNUT STREET  
Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

### SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,  
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

### LEWIS & SWAILS LAWYERS SEYMOUR, INDIANA

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY  
IN THE  
**Queen Insurance Co.**  
Assets \$6,844,559.94  
**GEO. SCHAEFER,** Agent, 1st Nat. Bank Building.

EXPERT  
**PIANO TUNING**  
GUARANTEED  
**Arthur F. French**  
SEYMOUR, IND.  
Drop a Postal and I Will Call.

**ELMER E. DUNLAP,**  
**ARCHITECT**  
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus



## WHERE MOTHER IS.

Old-fashioned flowers, with fragrance sweet,  
Bloom where mother is.  
Life's a psalm, a song replete  
With joy, where mother is.  
There all woes and sorrows cease,  
Naught but rest and heavenly peace  
Dwell where mother is.

The jostling crowd, the wearing din,  
Are not where mother is.  
The flaunting rags of shame and sin  
Reach not where mother is.  
Heart-sick, brain-tired, nerve-wracked soul,  
Before thy tear-dimmed eyes a goal  
Exists where mother is.

All grief and doubt and unbelief  
Flee where mother is.  
Hope and faith and sweet relief  
Come where mother is.  
Mother, mother, name most sweet,  
Heaven guide my weary feet  
Home, where mother is.  
—Maxwell's Talisman.

## The Boy Was Wanted

The boy awoke with a start. He had slept soundly on his bed of hay. It was the most luxurious bed he had known for a long time. He had been very tired when he fell asleep. Walking far, dodging across the fields, always alert and watchful, he had worn himself out. He was still sore and tired when he awoke. His feet were blistered and his head was hot and heavy.

He saw a man standing in the doorway of the barn. He was a tall man and his shadow seemed to reach menacingly across the floor toward the boy. By the shadow and the blue sky beyond the man the boy knew that the sun had been up for some time.

"Come out here," said the man. The voice was rough, but not unkind.

The boy arose with difficulty. He wasn't quite sure that he could walk. But he shuffled through the open doorway and stood in the strong sunlight blinking and shivering.

The man looked at the boy. He was not a pleasant boy to look at. Dirty and ragged and uncombed, his hungry face and red-lidded eyes gave him a wild and animal-like appearance. He would have run away, but he was too sore. Besides, he was tired of running. He was ready to throw up his hands. The tall man came a little closer and the boy cringed. The man stopped short.

"What's your name?"

"Jem."

The boy answered sullenly. He still feared the expected blow.

"How old are you?"

"Sixteen."

He was small for his age, underfed and stunted.

"Running away?"

The boy nodded.

"From the city?"

The boy nodded again.

"I can't run no furdur," he hoarsely said. "I'm all in."

"And why should you run?"

A defiant look came into the hungry face.

"Cause I'm wanted back dere. De polece wants me. It's housebreakin'. Me an' two odder kids got troo a cellar door an' lifted some things from a grocery. We put 'em up fer 70 cents an' den de cops pinched me. But I slipped under big Murphy's arm an' got away and den broke fer de hills an' de woods. An' I can't run no furdur. When you takes me back I gotter be carried. Mebby dey'll give you somefin fer yer trouble."

He shivered again and rubbed his grimy knuckles across his eyes.

The tall man came a little nearer and again the lad shrank back.

"Don't hit me," he whimpered.

The tall man stooped and picked up the boy and carried him across the yard and put him in a low rocking chair on the back porch of the old farm house. The lad had kicked with his little remaining strength against this indignity, but the tall man did not seem to mind it.

"Put me down," he had whimpered and there was an oath on his lips, but somehow the pressure of that encircling arm seemed to tighten a little and the rage in the boy's heart melted.

He leaned back in the rocker and drew a long breath. What was this big farmer going to do next?

"Abigail." The tall man's voice was strong, but it had a pleasant quality.

"Yes, Abner. What is it?"

The voice that came from somewhere in the interior of the farm house had a peculiar drawl that was pleasant, too. And the owner of the voice, not so tall as the man, but just as straight and slender, appeared in the doorway.

"Got a little traveler here for you, Abigail," said the tall man. "Seems to have been overdoing himself. Needs testing up and a bite or two."

The woman stepped forward and looked at the boy.

"Mercy on me!" she cried. "It's only a child! Why, who's his folks?"

"We won't worry 'bout that now, Abigail," said the tall man. "You get me a basin of hot water an' I'll see if I can't take some of th' smartin' out of these tired feet. An' then you might fix him up an' egg an' some toast, mebby. You'll know what."

The boy shrinking back in the rocking chair stared from the rugged features of the tall man to the motherly face of the woman. As far back as he could remember, nobody had ever be-

fore taken any interest in him. It must be that the tall man hadn't understood what he said about the police. Or perhaps these people intended some new kind of punishment for him. He didn't like that reference to hot water.

"What you goin' to do to me?" he hoarsely demanded.

The man looked down at him very gravely. Then he slowly smiled.

"We're goin' to take a few liberties with you, liddle," he said. "Mebby you won't object to 'em when we're through."

The child of the gutter watched the further proceedings with keenly suspicious eyes. He couldn't understand what these strange people meant. He winced when the hot water was brought, and he wriggled when the tall man pulled off the battered shoes and showed the sadly blistered feet. The water hurt him a little at first, but that quickly passed and then the sensation was only delightful.

"Guess we'll leave 'em there for a spell," said the tall man, "an' soak th' soreness out of 'em. Feel better now, don't they?"

The waif didn't mean to nod his stubborn little head, and the movement was quite involuntary. And then a most delicious odor came to him. It was the odor of hot toast. And there was the woman with the kind face and she had a tray in her hands, and on the tray was a plate of buttered toast, and a scrambled egg, and a dish of apple sauce, and a tall glass of milk.

The vagabond stared down at this feast with ravenous eyes. The woman had placed the tray on his knees and that splendid odor made him quite faint.

"I ain't got nothin' to pay you," he feebly muttered.

"Why, there's nothin' to pay, dear child," said the woman and patted him gently on the shoulder. "Eat all you



HE SAW A MAN IN THE DOORWAY.

can an' welcome—an' there's plenty more."

The boy looked up slowly and the woman noticed that two white streaks crossed the grimy cheeks.

"—I'll run away just the same," he defiantly sobbed.

But the good woman did not heed his words. Those tear tracks had suddenly roused her strong aversion to dirt.

"You'll feel ever so much better, child," she said, "if you get some of that dirt off—an' I know you'll enjoy your meal more. I'll be back in just a minute."

It wasn't a minute before she returned with more hot water and a bit of soap and a soft big towel. And then with a firm but gentle touch she cleaned the soiled little face and washed the dirty hands.

"Wat's th' use?" the boy protested, but he let her go on. It was a very pleasant process, even if somewhat humiliating.

There was a boy he knew back there in the big city who broke his leg and got into a hospital, and they used to wash his face twice a day. And the funny thing about it was that after he got out of the hospital he washed his face himself and kept it clean—which was a most surprising condition in the upper east side of the grimy town. And the boy wondered doubtfully if he would want to keep his face clean after this delightful process was over.

"That's a fine improvement," said the tall man who had been standing a little at one side. "An' now pitch in an' clean out th' enemy, my boy." And he nodded to the woman and they turned and went into the house and left the boy alone with the loaded tray.

He drew a quick breath.

"Well, what d'ye know about that?" he whispered.

Then he attacked the toast.

When the last crumb and the last drop had disappeared, the boy leaned back and drew a long sigh of contentment.

And then the satirical view of life that was a part of his bitter young existence asserted itself.

"Gee, but they're easy," he muttered.

The woman reappeared presently and took the tray.

"Don't you want somethin' more?" she asked as she noted the thoroughly cleared dishes.

Somehow when the woman spoke it made the boy feel sorry. There was something in her voice that brought this feeling. He didn't know what he had to feel sorry for, unless it was himself. That must be it.

"I can't eat no more," he said. Then he diplomatically added, "not now."

"I guess that's just as well," said the woman. "Cause we'll have dinner pretty soon."

The boy's eyes glistened. There was going to be another meal. He nodded understandingly.

"How would you like a big ear of

corn, an' mashed potatoes, an' beets, an' parsnips—most boys like parsnips, an' cornmeal muffins, an' honey, an' apple pie?"

He felt quite faint again at the mention of these delicacies. He really couldn't speak, and so he only nodded.

"Yes," said the woman, and her pleasant smile deepened. "I thought you would. An' now I must look after those tired feet—guess they've soaked long enough." She had brought with her a towel and some strips of white cloth, and a cooling ointment, and with these she ministered to the blistered feet. Then she produced a pair of felt slippers and drew them gently over the bandages.

"They're my slippers," she laughingly told him, "but I guess you can shuffle 'round in them."

He looked down at the slippers. The old resentment rose in his breast.

"I want me shoes," he snarled.

She looked at him curiously.

"You couldn't get 'em on if you had 'em," she said. "An' there ain't but one of 'em here. Brother Abner took the other one with him to town."

But the wave of resentment still foamed in his breast.

"I kin run away just the same," he cried.

The woman patted his shoulder.

"I guess I wouldn't run away till after dinner," she smilingly said.

And then he felt ashamed and hung his head. It was a heavy head and presently when it bobbed uncomfortably the woman brought a cushion and put it behind him and laid his head against it, and there he slept until another delicious odor came to him and roused him. It was a wonderfully good dinner and while he was eating it there on the porch, with his bandaged feet tucked upon a little chair, the tall man looked out on him from time to time and nodded to him, and the woman kept him supplied. And after the dishes were cleared and the tray was taken away the man came to him with two boxes—one small box and one that was quite large.

"There wasn't much left of those shoes of yours," he said, "an' it was high time you had a new pair. Here they are. An' that suit of yours is pretty near ready to tumble off an' this new one seems to have got here just in th' nick of time." And he uncovered the big box.

The boy stared at these marvels.

"F—for me?" he stammered.

"Yes."

He laid his hand lovingly on the folded coat. Then he looked up at the tall man.

"I'll bet th' cops 'll never know me now," he said.

So Jem's life began at Laurel farm. Only he wasn't Jem any more. He was James now, and the name for a time was as strange to him as his new clothes. But gradually he grew accustomed to the changed surroundings, to the clean air, and a clean skin, and wholesome food and kind words. He couldn't understand it at all, and after a while he gave up the attempt.

"You ain't forgot th' polece wants me, have you?" he said one day to the tall man while they were alone in the big barn.

The tall man looked down at the boy.

"Guess we won't bother the police any as long as they don't bother us," he answered.

And then one day a tramp came shambling up the driveway. He was an ugly looking fellow, drunk and surly. The tall man stopped him before he could speak.

"Nothing for you," he sharply said. The fellow hesitated, then turned toward the road. But midway he stopped and shook his clenched hand at the tall man and uttered a maulin threat, and shambled on.

Presently, when the tall man looked around for the boy he was gone. He had slipped behind the hedge and was following the tramp. If the latter really had mischief in his heart the boy meant to find it out.

So presently, when the vagabond lurched from the roadway and climbed the fence and went up into the little grove back of the big barn, the boy was close behind him where the shadows were thickest. And when the tramp sat down in the grass and drew out his pipe and fumbled for his matches, the boy was very near.

It had been a dry season and the grass quickly caught the flame from the match the vagabond flung to one side. The boy saw the tiny glare and sprang toward it, but the tramp, struggling to his feet, stopped him.

"Let it alone," he cried thickly. "Who cares?"

"Let me alone," shrieked the boy, and a wild rage filled him. He caught up a short branch that was lying at his feet.

"Let me alone."

The tramp lunged at him and the boy struck him a heavy blow across the head. He saw the fellow reel back and stagger blindly away, and then he flung himself at the flame and beat it as it ran this way and that, and while he fiercely fought it he screamed wildly for help.

The tall farmer sitting on the back porch heard the cry and ran. And there were two neighbors riding by on the highway who heard it and ran too.

When the struggle was all over and the fire was beaten down, and the big barn was out of danger, one of the neighbors turned to the panting boy.

"How did you do it, sonny?" he asked.

The boy's temper flared up. His hands were blistered, he was half-choked, and his beautiful clothes were ruined.

"I didn't start it," he screamed. "It was the tramp. I followed him. He flung the match in th' grass an' struck

at me an' I smashed him with a club. He ain't far away. You'll find him," his voice suddenly trailed away weakly, and he felt himself falling, but Aunt Abigail—she was his Aunt Abigail now—caught him and put her arm around him and so led him back to the porch and tenderly ministered to his hurts.

They found the tramp where he had fallen in the underbrush, dazed and maulin, and they brought him down to the highway.

"What you goin' to do with that spunky boy, Abner?" one of the neighbors asked as they passed the house.

"Do with him?" cried the tall farmer. "Good Lord, I'm going to keep him, an' bring him up, an' make a man of him!"

And the boy on the porch heard this and was glad.

He felt quite sure that Uncle Abner wanted him more than the police did.—Pennysylvania Grit.

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## Smiles of the Day

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# UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal cathartic remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured. Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

## Still Familiar.

Tommy Billy had returned to his home in Hawville after a visit of nearly a week with relatives in the city. "Same old town, ain't it, maw?" he said, as he got off the train and looked about him.—Chicago Tribune.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Prolapsing Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

## Point Overruled.

His Wife—Alpheus, do you think it is right for you to gamble in wheat? He—Why not, Alivia? I'm the breadwinner of this family.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

## And Then Some.

"The air in here is something awful," said the stranger, who had never been in the Chicago postoffice building before. "What's the reason it smells so bad?" "According to some of our bacteriological experts," answered the stamp clerk, "there are 927,344,725,681,399,007 reasons for the odor. I've never counted them myself, but I believe the experts are approximately correct."—Chicago Tribune.

## His Crude Method.

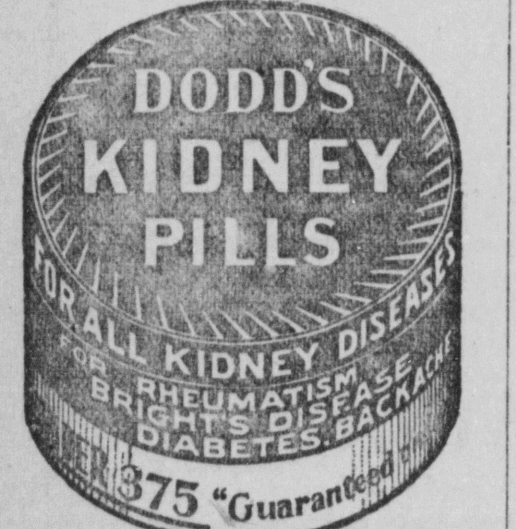
Man With the Bulbous Nose—But don't you believe in guaranteeing bank deposits?

Man With the Bulging Brow—Don't I? By George, I was one of a committee that served notice on a bank president once that if his bank busted we'd tar and feather him!

## Alarming.

Mrs. Highmuss—I see from the fashion plates that gowns are not to be worn so long next year.

Mrs. Pneuritch—Gracious! My husband will have a fit. I never wear a gown more than once or twice even now!



## SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

FARMS FOR SALE. Fine upland and bottom land, 10 to 600 acres. \$10 to \$25 per acre. Will arrange for free transportation. P. K. REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, Louisiana, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

## THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

Montana during 1907 produced sapphires worth \$229,800.

The highest suicide rate of any nation is that of Denmark.

Of the 11,000,000 families in France, nearly 2,000,000 are childless.

Louisiana has 7,800,000 acres of marsh lands which, if properly treated, would exhibit great fertility.

There will be new flat houses built in New York City during the next year to accommodate 82,000 families.

Mrs. Sarah E. Armstrong, of Youngstown, Ohio, after teaching forty-one years in the public schools, has retired on a pension.

The Dutch crown, which is valued at \$600,000, was stolen by burglars in 1829. It remained in their possession for nearly two years. Eventually some of the gems were discovered buried near Brussels, after the arrest of the thieves in England.

The highest public house in England is said to be the Tan Hill, in Yorkshire (1,747 feet). The second highest is the Cat and Fiddle, in Cheshire (1,690 feet), and there is also the Traveler's Rest, in Westmoreland (1,476 feet). The Tan Hill house is very lonely. One winter no stranger crossed the threshold for eleven weeks.

A congress of Mohammedan women will be held at Cairo this winter to discuss methods for improving the condition of Egyptian women. It is expected that Turkey will send a delegation. The Turkish women are reported to be taking an active part in the politics of their own country and express themselves as willing to lend a hand to help their Egyptian sisters.

The oldest named country home is in Jackson County, according to a Columbian friend who is a friend of the owner. The name as it appears at the front gate is "Haderway," and never fails to attract attention from passers-by. For years the wife wanted to leave Kansas City and go to a farm. When the family finally moved they named the home "Haderway."—Columbia (Mo.) Herald.

"Yonder comes another pair of 'em," said the hotel clerk, nodding toward two drummers entering the lobby. "It's getting to be a great act among traveling men of late to move over the country in pairs. Those two fellows there always come together. They're in entirely different lines of business, too. They claim they can save money by traveling together not only on their hotel bills but in other ways, and that the scheme has divers and sundry other advantages."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The thick forest along the banks of the Semliki, in eastern Africa, is densely inhabited by pygmies. They are cannibals, and when pressed for food exchange their children for those of other families. They refuse to eat members of their own families. At the southern end of the frontier of the Congo independent State there are people who owe allegiance to no chiefs, each family owning its own village and recognizing no head. The whole community, however, is dominated by a clan of witch women, who are extremely hostile to Europeans.

Everybody is interested in the remarkable showing of the life insurance business as reported by Superintendent Kelsey of New York. The falling off has been enormous between the years 1906 and Dec. 30, 1907. The point of Mr. Kelsey's report is the great decrease in the amount of insurance last year, \$241,496,308. Of the 370,000 policies which terminated only 53,167 were by death and 14,247 by maturity, while 99,554, amounting to \$211,008,495, were surrendered, and 210,555, amounting to \$307,639,953, lapsed. Five times as many policies were dropped as were paid in full and the diminution in insurance through lack of confidence or through inability to meet premiums was more than three times the amounts paid.

There has just been erected on the Bass Rock, the precipitous island of the Firth of Forth, off the Haddingtonshire coast, a new foghorn which has cost \$200,000. It will be interesting to note the effect of the hooter on the nerves of the sea birds, of which thousands of one kind and another are to be found on this desolate spot. At dusk the captains of the passenger steamers in passing generally sound their whistle or siren for the amusement of the passengers, and it is a sight not easily forgotten to watch myriads of sleepy birds fly a short distance and then return, after uttering their protest after the manner of the owl in Gray's "Elegy." The new foghorn will give three blasts every two minutes.

A successful blind masseuse was employed at a well-known hydropathic establishment in Matlock, England, a few years ago. Recently there was a blind teacher at the Hampstead General Hospital for all massage cases. This blind teacher, then a resident of Hampstead, obtained his training through the interest of a woman guardian, and his first cases were at the Hampstead Hospital. The blind man, walking alone into the hospital and up to the wards with unerring directness, grew to be a familiar figure, and his gentle, kindly personality made him a favorite with nurses and patients alike. An English doctor says that as massage depends for its success almost entirely upon manipulation and the sense of touch, it can be strongly recommended as an employment for the blind.

## Good Short Stories

A widower who was married recently for the third time, and whose bride had been married once before herself, wrote across the bottom of the wedding invitations: "Be sure and come; this is no amateur performance."

The British artilleryman, as he swelled his chest with pride and pointed to a small bronze cannon, remarked: "And this, sir, is a gun we captured at Bunker 'Ill.'" "Yes," blandly replied the American tourist, "you got the gun and we got the hill."

Thomas Riley, a former attorney of Boston, was famous for his wit and powers of repartee. Once in trying a case, he found himself opposed by a lawyer named Lowe. Matters had not gone far before Riley became impatient, and, turning to the jury, said: "Gentlemen, I have heard of Lo, the poor Indian, but who ever heard of Lowe, the poor lawyer?"

One day, an old gentleman who found the Java village at the World's Fair very absorbing, at length confided in a young man standing near: "It's powerful nice to watch," he said, "but I may say I should be better off if I was a trifle better posted. My jography's a little rusty, and it's truth and fact that I don't jestly know where Java is. Now where is it?" "Oh," said the young man, with the assured quiet of one who knows, "just a little way from Mocha."

Some time ago Mr. Stead in London wanted to gather about him some of the brains of Europe and then make a trip around the world in the interests of everlasting peace. He asked G. Bernard Shaw to be one of the party, which invitation most men would have thought a compliment, but Mr. Shaw said: "My dear Stead, I have far more work to do than kings and queens, but if you will bring a collection of rulers to my house in Adelphi Terrace I should be very glad to talk to them any morning."

There was a thin and nervous woman, who could not sleep. She visited her physician, and the man said: "Do you eat anything just before going to bed?" "Oh, no, doctor," the patient replied. "Well," said the physician, "just keep a pitcher of milk and somebiscuit beside you, and every night, the last thing you do, make a light meal." "But, doctor," cried the lady, "you told me on no account to eat anything before retiring." "Pooh, pooh," said the doctor, "that was three months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, at a luncheon in New York, narrated her impressions of the great city that she had not seen for twenty years. "New York has now taken her place among the world's capitals," she said. "New York is no longer young and unsophisticated. She has now all the weariness and vice of Paris, London and Rome. They who still speak of New York as young, childish, innocent, speak very foolishly. remind me of Lord Exe of the Carlton. Lord Exe at seventy tried to lead the life of a youth of twenty-five. He dyed his hair, wore a corset, and frequented the music halls, Piccadilly Circus, and the Burlington Arcade. One afternoon, as he drove from the Carlton in his brougham, a member said, smiling: 'There goes Exe. He told me just now that he felt as fresh as a two-year-old.' Another member sneered: 'He probably meant a two-year-old egg,' he murmured."

The influence of the fur trader and the mission schools has had a marked effect upon the Ontario Indians. They have to a large extent adopted modern dress, and many of the young men can be found at work in the sawmills and as river drivers. The women, too, manage to keep step with their lords in this march toward civilized appearance. I have seen moccasined feet peeping from beneath the folds of velvet gowns of royal purple. On the bank of Rainy river I came upon a community of wigwams and teepees. About an open fire crouched three old hags, filthy and hideous, but in the door of a teepee not ten feet away stood a young squaw, perhaps a daughter of one of the hags, doing her hair with a curling iron.—Wide World Magazine.

## Decrease in Lockjaw Victims.

Deaths from lockjaw caused by Fourth of July injuries are growing fewer, according to figures in The Baltimore Sun. In the last five years there have been in the United States 786 cases, 721 resulting in death. Of the latter, 608 were due to blank cartridge wounds. The number of deaths from lockjaw resulting from Fourth of July wounds, however, is decreasing, probably due to less frequent use of blank cartridges as noise producers. In 1903 there were 415 cases, but last year there were only 73. There is a statute in Maryland, which is rigidly enforced by the police, prohibiting the sale of the toy cartridge pistol, to which many cases of lockjaw have been traced.

## Helps Most.

"You know a man is a true friend if he will lend you money." "I don't know. Often turns out that the man who refuses is the best friend after all."—Kansas City Times.

Our idea of a real genius is one who invents a way to make a good living for his family.

## KING'S STEEL COACHES.

Armor Plate Saved Alfonso—Czar Not So Fortunate.

The huge state coach in which King Edward rides to open Parliament weighs four tons. It would have weighed nearly six if certain high officials had had their way at the coronation. They wanted to line the vehicle with plate armor as a precaution against possible bomb throwers. But his Majesty objected.

Hence it happens that the only difference in this direction between it and any ordinary coach is that it is provided with steel shutters, which, though invisible to the ordinary observer, can be instantaneously raised to mask the windows when desirable.

Other monarchs, however, are not so indifferent to danger in this respect. King Alfonso, for instance, had all his state and private carriages armored immediately after his attempted assassination in Paris in 1905.

To this he owes his life, as does also Queen Ena. The bomb thrown by the anarchist, Morral, on the occasion of their wedding at Madrid exploded immediately beneath the coach in which they were seated.

But its steel plates withstood the concussion and the young couple were uninjured, although the horses were blown to pieces, together with no fewer than twenty-three innocent bystanders.

In this respect Alfonso was luckier than was the Czar Alexander of Russia, who first invented this style of vehicle. On March 13, 1881, he was driving in St. Petersburg in a sledge lined throughout with three-quarter-inch steel plates when a bomb was thrown by a nihilist. The explosion that followed was terrific.

But the Czar was unhurt and, thinking the danger was over, he leaped from the window, only to be instantly slain by another bomb, thrown by a second nihilist, who himself was killed by the same explosion.

## Whiskey for Lame Back.

The increased use of whiskey for lame back rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

## A One Word Epitaph.

The undertaker paused in his measurements.

"There is a one word epitaph in the town of Worcester," he said, hanging his tape across his shoulders. "I believe it is quite a drawing card. Holiday makers come to see it from miles around."

"The epitaph consists of the word 'Gone.' A Worcester auctioneer lay dying. He whispered to his wife with a quiet smile:

"I've been 'Going, going,' all my life. Now I'll soon be 'Gone.' Put that on my tombstone, dear. That one word 'Gone' only."

"The wife complied," concluded the undertaker.

## Rocky.

Mr. Wiggins, in his study, was endeavoring to concentrate his thought upon a bit of writing. A perpetual noise in the flat above annoyed him beyond human endurance. Rushing into the sitting room, he cried:

"What is that confounded racket?"

"My dear, it is only the lady above rocking her baby to sleep."

"For heaven's sake, run up and tell her to use smaller rocks!"—Judge.

## A College Education.

"Now that your son's in college, I suppose he'll be getting exclusive; he'll be getting into the Four Hundred."

"Oh, he's more exclusive than that! He's on the nine already."—Philadelphia Press.

## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

### Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless."

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## Has a Young Forest Planted.

In continuance of its plans to provide for some of its future requirements in timber and cross ties, the Pennsylvania railroad forestry department has this year set out 625,000 trees. This makes up to the present a grand total of 2,425,000 trees which have been planted by this company.

The Pennsylvania railroad imported this year from Europe 200,000 seedlings, of which all not large enough to be planted in their permanent sites have been set out in rows in the new forest nursery established this year by the company at Morrisville, Pa., just across the Delaware river from Trenton.

In the seed beds were sown this year 25 bushels of acorns and nuts, 370 pounds of other hardwood seeds and 75 pounds of conifer seeds. In addition, 300,000 seedlings were permanently planted in land belonging to the company.

The company has begun the propagation of ornamental trees and plants for beautifying its property, and intends to develop a large amount of shrubbery and hedges for the protection and ornamentation of the station grounds and rights of way.

## PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble—lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed, I am still perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Out of the Dim Past.

Plutarch was writing his justly celebrated "Lives."

"Of course," he said, "I merely write the book. I leave to a sordid and degenerate posterity the evolution of the book agent."

Making a memorandum to the effect that Mr. Bryan was showing symptoms of a determination to run a fourth time for the presidency, and wondering if he would live long enough to complete the biography of that gentleman, he wearily resumed the grind.—Chicago Tribune.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Why Not?

Lawyer—Do I understand you to say that you are acquainted with both parties in this case?

Witness—Why—er—I don't know whether you do or not. Do I hear you ask me the question?

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

## Thought He Knew.

Mrs. Gwjun—John, do you know what you said in your sleep last night?

Mr. Gwjun—O, yes; I suppose I said, "Maria, for heaven's sake let me get in a word edgewise!"

As It Sounded to the Native.

"Your cockney friend is very plain spoken. He calls a spade a spade, doesn't he?"

"Naw! He calls it a spide!"—Chicago Tribune.

## Unparalleled.

There had been a fire in the apartment building, with heavy loss of property and many narrow escapes.

"Were there any acts of conspicuous heroism?" queried the reporters. "Yes," said one of the victims. "With a self-abnegation never before witnessed in a case of this kind, sir, we all turned in and helped to carry out the piano that was on the second floor."

## TORTURED SIX MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Baby's Suffering Was Terrible—Soon Entirely Cured by Cuticura.

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor, who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, but baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., April 15, 1907."

New York City has more asylums, homes, hospitals and organizations for the relief of human suffering than any other city in the world.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

The aggregate of wealth buried with Turkey's Sultans would pay Russia's national debt.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children: soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. It works a wonder.

## Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed, as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA

FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

320 ACRES

of Wheat Land

in Western Canada

WILL MAKE YOU RICH

50 bushels per acre have been grown. General average greater than in any other part of the Continent. Under New Regulations it is possible to secure a Homestead of 160 acres free, and additional 160 acres at \$3.00 per acre.

"The development of the country has made marvelous strides. It is a revelation, a record of conquest by settlement that is remarkable."—Extract from correspondence of a National Editor, who visited Canada in August last.

The grain crop of 1908 will net many farmers \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Grain-raising, Mixed Farming and Dairying are the principal industries. Climate is excellent; social conditions the best; Railway Advantages unequalled; Schools, churches and markets close at hand.

Lands may also be purchased from Railway and Land Companies.

FOR "LAST BEST WEST"

pamphlet, maps and information, as to how to secure lowest Railway Rates, apply to W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Holmes, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.; M. V. McInnes, 170 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; T. O. Currie, Room 12, B. Calhoun Block, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Rogers, 3rd Floor, Traction Terminal Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Authorized Government Agents.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

## PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face is now clear and my skin is healthy. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending them to my friends. I feel like a new man in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."—Fred C. Witten, 16 Elm St., Newark, N. J.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Good Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c, 100c. Sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped OGD. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

## Paxtine

TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do.

A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample

WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE



COAL

AND

Kindling

H. F. WHITE

Phone No. 1.

Indianapolis, Columbus and

Southern Traction Co.

IC&S

SOUTHERN

TRACTION

CO.

In effect Nov. 22, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at:—10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

SEYMOUR-INDIANAPOLIS LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis, making stops at Azalia, Taylorsville and Whiteland on flag signal only, at:—8:13 a. m. and 6:13 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at 6:53, 8:53, 9:53 and every hour thereafter until 4:53, 6:53 and 7:53, and at 8:53 and 10:20 for Greenwood, and at 11:55 for Columbus.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. & L. Traction Co., for Louisville and all intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.

Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect Nov. 22, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at:—10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

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For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.

Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville

Traction Company

Indianapolis and Louisville

Traction Company

In Effect Sept. 12, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at:—10:14 a. m., 1:14, 4:14 and 9:14 p. m.

THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour southbound for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at:—9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTHBOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at:—5:54, 7:54, (8:54 For Scottsburg), 9:54, 10:54 a. m., 12:54, 2:54, 4:54, 5:54, (7:54 For Scottsburg), 8:54 and (11:00 p. m. For Scottsburg.)

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.

Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana

Railway Co.

### TIME TABLE

North Bound.			
	No. 4	No. 6	
Lv Seymour	7:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	9:05 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	
Lv Odon	10:13 a.m.	7:28 p.m.	
Lv Elora	10:24 a.m.	7:39 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	10:38 a.m.	7:51 p.m.	
Lv Linton	10:53 a.m.	8:12 p.m.	
Lv Jasonville	11:19 a.m.	8:39 p.m.	
Ar Terre Haute	12:15 a.m.	9:35 p.m.	
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p.m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p.m.			
South Bound			
	No. 1	No. 3	
Lv Terre Haute	6:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	
Lv Jasonville	7:27 a.m.	1:27 p.m.	
Lv Linton	7:52 a.m.	1:52 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	8:07 a.m.	2:07 p.m.	
Lv Elora	8:21 a.m.	2:21 p.m.	
Lv Odon	8:31 a.m.	2:31 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	9:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	
Ar Seymour	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p.m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p.m.			
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or			
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.			

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

FATHER JOHN DEAD

One of Russia's Most Influential Figures Gone.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—Father John of Cronstadt, one of the most widely known priests of Russia and a man of

FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT.

powerful influence in the church, is dead. Father John was born Nov. 30, 1829.

### Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger of wild beasts. Today the danger as shown by A. W. Brown of Alexander, Me., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure sore lungs' Colds, obstinate Colds and prevents pneumonia, its the best medicine on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store. Trial bottle free.

### SECOND TRIAL FOR FORD

Sensational Case to Be Revived at Bloomington This Week.

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 4.—At the January term of circuit court, which convened here today, one of the first cases to be tried will be that of the state against Edward Ford, for the killing of Joel McCoy and his son Frank at a wood-chopping Thanksgiving day 1907, on the Widow Hawley farm near Unionville. This will make the second trial for Ford. The jury last June stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

### Sees Mother Grow Young

"It would be hard to overstate the wonderful change in my mother since she began to use Electric Bitters," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick of Danforth, Me. "Although past 70 she seems really to be growing young again. She suffered untold misery from dyspepsia for 20 years. At last she could not eat, drink nor sleep. Doctors gave her up and all remedies failed until Electric Bitters worked such wonders for her health." They invigorate all vital organs, cure Liver and Kidney troubles, induce sleep impart strength and appetite. Only 50c at W. F. Peters drug store.

### The Illinois Legislature.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—The deep waterway project, involving the expenditure of \$20,000,000, will be one of the most important matters to come before the Illinois general assembly, which meets Wednesday. A sharp contest for control of the legislature is promised. Edward D. Sherleff, former speaker of the house, seeks reelection and is opposed by Governor Deneen. The governor's friends say they are in the lead.

### Tortured on a Horse.

"For ten years I couldn't ride a horse without being in torture from piles," writes L. S. Napier of Russell, Ky., "when all other remedies and doctors had failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils, Fever-sores, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Corns. 25c. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store.

### Constitutionalists Win.

Moscow, Jan. 4.—The municipal elections here resulted in a victory for the Constitutional Democrats, who elected 79 out of 138 councilmen.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics. Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no phlegm, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

A. J. PELLANS.

## STROMBOLI IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Outburst Preceded By Earthquake.

### ISLANDERS IN TERROR

Further Evidence That Earth's Tremors Have Not Ended.

### POPULACE FLEE IN A PANIC

Premonitory Rumbblings Gave People Chance to Escape.

Rome, Jan. 4.—A violent earthquake shock, lasting three seconds and during which the Stromboli volcano began erupting, occurred on Stromboli island.

The phenomenon was accompanied by prolonged dull rumbblings. The houses on the island were badly damaged and the populace fled to the streets in panic, but no one was hurt.

Rome, Jan. 4.—Having done all possible to do in the districts laid waste by the earthquake, the king and queen of Italy returned today to Rome. They have spent the last four days among the ruins of Sicily and Calabria, the king directing the work of rescue and relief and the queen ministering to the injured. There is a feeling of relief in Italy that their majesties have returned.

The American ambassador, Lloyd C. Griscom, has appointed a committee of Americans to which will be entrusted the work of utilizing the money received in the United States to the best advantage for earthquake sufferers.

Both at Messina and Reggio the guards are having difficulty in protecting the survivors and the vast treasure in the ruined buildings from the bands of thieves that are swarming everywhere. It is reported that six Russian sailors have been shot by looters at Messina and that sixteen criminals have been killed at the same place within the last twenty-four hours. Six hundred persons engaged in pillaging have been arrested. In an engagement at Reggio between the police and bandits, two of the police were killed.

Reports still reach here of the continuance of earth shocks, some of which are of sufficient force to do further great damage. According to these reports, new shocks at Pellaro precipitated the entire population into the sea, including both the dead and the living victims of the first quake.

At Reggio the people are becoming more calm and aid to that city is now being systematically forwarded. Military zones have been established throughout Calabria.

The United States is far ahead of other nations in the relief work. Ambassador Griscom has succeeded in finding an American Lloyd steamer of 8,000 tons capable of carrying 1,200 passengers. He has chartered the steamer for two weeks, and it is being loaded with medical supplies and provisions. This will cost \$50,000. It is expected that the steamer will sail from Civita Vecchia, about fifty miles from Rome, on Thursday. It will be placed under the orders of the Italian government.

In addition to supplies, the American relief vessel will embark six doctors and twenty male and female nurses, three of the latter being American girls from New York who volunteered their services.

American energy has been strongly manifested in the work looking to the relief of the earthquake sufferers. Ambassador Griscom and the members of the committee have assumed personal responsibility for the expenses of the expedition, relying upon the American public for funds.

### SYSTEM IN RESCUE WORK

Enormous Task Being Conducted With Military Method.

Catania, Jan. 4.—The system of rescue work in Messina has been greatly augmented by the arrival of troops, who are to be seen all over the ruined city in squads of twenty and thirty, patrolling day and night. Bodies of them also are working in the ruins by day and until well into the night, under the beams of the searchlights of ships in the harbor, and thus but little time is being lost.

The movement of refugees of the nearby villages is daily increasing in volume, and large numbers of persons

are leaving the devastated region. Of the victims buried under the ruins, comparatively few have been rescued alive.

It is now clear that the enormous number of casualties in Messina were due to the suddenness with which the first shock came, giving but little time to the people to escape from their homes. The tidal wave was not so high as was at first reported, and would have done little damage had it not been preceded by the earthquake. The damage done by fire also was comparatively insignificant.

The first earth shock literally threw down the city and almost every street was completely buried under the walls that had fallen, furniture and other debris practically cutting off every avenue of escape.

Then came the tidal wave to inundate the city and the living and dying were caught like rats and drowned, or had their brains dashed out by being thrown by the rushing waters against piles of masonry and rubbish. In many quarters of the city the stench from the decomposing bodies hindered greatly the rescuers in their work.

### BATTLESHIP FLEET AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

No Time to Be Lost In Carrying Aid to Sufferers.

Suez, Jan. 4.—The United States Atlantic battleship fleet, completing two days ahead of its schedule the next to the longest run of its world-girdling cruise, arrived here Sunday morning from Colombo, a distance of 3,440 knots, from which place the fleet sailed on Dec. 20. Despite their long trip, the warships looked as smart and trim as though turned out for a naval review.

The converted cruiser Yankton entered the canal in the afternoon and the supply ship Culgoa passed in last night. The former has a number of doctors aboard and the latter a large supply of provisions and stores. Both will go to Messina at full speed. All arrangements were made by wireless for the ships of the fleet to pass through the canal as quickly as possible and to coal at Port Said, where 25,000 tons are stored. The authorities have made arrangements for the battleships to have right of way for a clear run through the canal.

The Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota entered the canal at 6 o'clock this morning and will arrive at Port Said at 10 o'clock tonight. The second group, consisting of the Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and Virginia will enter Tuesday, and the third line, composed of the Wisconsin, Kearsarge, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia and Nebraska will start Wednesday. At Port Said the crews will coal the battleships with all possible speed so as to be in position to go quickly to Messina if it is finally determined to send them there.

The news of the disaster in southern Italy was received with profound sorrow by officers and men. In a reply to a message from the navy department, Rear Admiral Sperry said that he had supplies available for distribution to the Italian earthquake sufferers as follows:

Beverages, 50,000; bread, 690,000 pounds; cereals, 80,000 pounds; fruits, 90,000 pounds; fresh meat, 90,000 pounds; other meat, 100,000 pounds; vegetables, canned, 80,000 pounds; milk, 50,000 pounds, and numerous other items.

The Culgoa will distribute these provisions. There are six surgeons and a number of hospital men on board the Culgoa and Yankton, and they are taking with them supplies of cots, blankets, etc. These supply ships are due to arrive at Messina Jan. 8 and 9.

### GETS FORAKER'S TOGA

Ohio Republican Caucus Names Burton for Senator.

Columbus, O., Jan. 4.—Representative Burton of Cleveland was given the Republican joint caucus nomination of



THEODORE E. BURTON. The Ohio general assembly for United States senator to succeed Joseph B. Foraker in March next.

Kosciusko Joins Dry List. Warsaw, Ind., Jan. 4.—The filing of a remonstrance against saloons in the Third ward of Warsaw places Kosciusko county in the "dry" list. During the last six months twenty liquor houses in the county have suspended.

## Two Years for \$1.25

A complete history of TWO history making years. Every detail of every important event in the country and throughout the world. The entire proceedings of Congress at several extra and regular sessions. TWO FULL YEARS of our new National and State Administration. The verdict of the people at the elections of 1910. ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE EARTH.

## THE TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE OF THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Two big papers every week. Eight or more pages each Tuesday and Friday. THE BEST NEWSPAPER in the United States. Pre-eminent as a journal for THE HOME. Unrivaled as an exponent of the principles of the REPUBLICAN party. Always bright, always clean, always able, always newsy, always RELIABLE.

## Two Yearly Subscriptions \$1.25

Send \$1.25 TO DAY for your own subscription TWO YEARS. Or, if you prefer, you may send \$1.25 and the name of one of your neighbors and this great SEMI-WEEKLY paper will be mailed ONE-YEAR to both of you. Single YEARLY subscriptions ONE DOLLAR, and the Paper is worth the Money.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE THE GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY ST. LOUIS, MO.

### UP TO THE LEGISLATURE

Evidence in the Madden-Williams Contest Turned Over to State.

Boonville, Ind., Jan. 4.—The evidence in the Madden-Williams contest has been completed, certified and sent to be filed with the secretary of state. He will file it with the speaker of the house and he in turn will refer it to the committee on election returns and decide whether W. E. Williams, Republican, or Joseph H. Madden, Democrat, was elected representative from Warrick county.

### An Article of Great Merit.

Zemo has stood the test of time and is now recognized the best known remedy for the positive and permanent cure of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Piles, Cuts, Scalds and Sores. An honest medicine that makes honest cures. For sale by A. J. Pellens.

### Religious Riots at Calcutta.

Calcutta, Jan. 4.—The prohibition by the police, in deference to Hindu feelings, the Mohammedan sacrifices of cows Sunday led to serious riots at Tittighun, just outside Calcutta. Troops were summoned from Barrack Pur to quell the trouble and were compelled to fire upon the rioters, several of whom were killed and sixty seriously injured. Two hundred arrests were made.

### How to Cure Skin Diseases.

The germ and their poisons must be drawn to the surface of the skin and destroyed. Zemo will do this and cure any case of skin or scalp disease no matter from what cause or of how long standing. Write for sample. E. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. See photos of cures in window or showcase display at A. J. Pellens drug store.

### Young People Accept High Example.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.—A movement was put into effect here Sunday whereby 1,800 young people pledged themselves to "live as Christ would have lived" during the next two weeks. The pledges were made at the Epworth Memorial church, where hundreds of members of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Society met.

### Mr. A. J. Pellens is pleased to

announce to his customers that he has secured the agency for Zemo, the best known remedy for the positive and permanent cure of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Blackheads, Piles and every form of skin or scalp disease. Zemo gives instant relief and cures by destroying the germ that causes the disease, leaving a nice clear healthy skin. See display and photos of cures made by Zemo.

## DR. H. I. SHERWOOD Chronic Specialist

Here are a few of the many cases whom he has cured in Seymour. Samuel Franklin, Fletcher Nicholson and Leroy Sage had bad piles. Frank Stradley and Jason Lacy were badly ruptured.

Seymour, Ind., Dec. 8, 1908. In February of this year I commenced with severe hemorrhage from bladder. Leading physicians and surgeons pronounced it cancer of the bladder. I got no better under their treatment. In October I commenced treatment with Dr. Sherwood. In six weeks I gained 12 pounds and am well of my trouble.

PHI. RHAMER. Dr. Sherwood cures Blood Poison, Nervous Disease, Stomach Troubles, Catarrh, Gout, and all forms of Chronic Disease including Female Complaints. Consultation and examination free.

Office, 104 North Chestnut Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

## Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

## Travis Carter Co.

## Don't Sit In The Cold

Use the PERFECTION OIL HEATER and have solid comfort in that corner that is hard to heat. A touch of a match and a steady flow of heat is the result. See them at our store.

W. A. Carter & Son 17 EAST SECOND STREET.